ROBERT, PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,720—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
BRAND Milk

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. ORIENTAL	8284	F. N. Tillard	15th Nov.
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd ,,
M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	29th ,,
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7526	E. H. Gordon	13th ,,
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th ,,
			1903.
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Jany.
M.L. CHINA	7,912	T. S. Angus	10th ,,
* ORIENTAL	8,284	F. N. Tillard	17th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	24th ,,
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st ,,
M.L. ORIENTAL	8,284	F. N. Tillard	7th Feby.

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Traders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 5th November, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st Dec. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellina	4,194	1st Jan. 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 337-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Meconi	3095	25th Nov.
a b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassovitch	4400	17th Dec.
FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	5044	27th Dec.
a b VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4301	17th Jan.

a Will call at Fiume. b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another Steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TYROL	Baron Bretfeld	3,771	23rd Dec., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 17th November, 1902.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE (transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO	4,380	M. Saporiti	15th Dec., 1902.
D. BALDUINO	4,589	O. Canepa	15th Jan., 1903.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 805.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	,, 907-8	,, 550	

No primage is collected on the above fares.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 990; 2nd Class, Rs. 594. Special Rates for Missionaries, Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	Musio	17th Dec. 1902.
CAPRI	6,000	Beleito	17th Jan. 1903.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Head Office.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 21st November, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 25th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on THURSDAY, the 20th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, LAMU AND ADEN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 8th December.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELEGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH AND CAPE TOWN.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 24th November.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about FRIDAY, 21st November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay 18th November, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

W. W. & CO., BOMBAY.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.,
PASSENGER & SHIPPING AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
(ESTABLISHED 1867.)

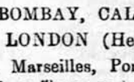
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO } to { England and the Continent
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO } to { America and Australia.
Book...PASSAGES and Ship...CARGO } to { Africa and China.

and to all PORTS of the WORLD.

Offices in BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, LONDON (Head Office) Liverpool, Marseilles, Port Said, Cape Town and Durban, S. A.

WILLIAM WATSON & CO.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	20th Nov. 1902.,
SYDNEY	4,232	Negre	18th Dec. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	15th Jan. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about the 10th December 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay

A HANDSOME PRESENT TO FRIENDS AT HOME.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS.

THE following TEAS are sure to be cordially welcomed as a XMAS PRESENT by People at Home.

	Rs.	a.	p.
ROYAL MIXTURE	1	12	0
FLOWERY ORANGE PEKOE	1	8	0
ORANGE PEKOE	1	6	0

A special reduction of 25 per cent., over 20 lbs. and upwards, will be given on our above usual rates up to the XMAS SEASON only.

J. E. MODY.
TEA AND COFFEE MART,
HORNBY ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs.	a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1	8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1	6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1	8
AMERICAN do. do. do. do.	do.	0	12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars	each	1	4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0	14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1	0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0	12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0	14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1	0

CUMBERLAND HAMS
WILTSHIRE BACON,
ALWAYS ON CUT.
OILMAN STORES, (BARNES & Cos).
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT
FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,
BOMBAY.

POPULARITY

IS INVARIABLY A SURE PROOF
OF
EXCELLENCE
AND
THAT IS WHY

BAHADUR

CIGARS

ARE THE LEADING

BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS

AND EJOY A LARGER

SALE THAN ANY OTHER

BRAND.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.

A SHIELD AND DEFENCE
FOR EACH AND ALL.
DR. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC
(A TRUE VEGETABLE EXTRACT)
AGAINST
MALARIA, INFLUENZA, PLAGUE, AND FEVERS OF ALL TYPES AND AT ALL STAGES.

It is recommended by the "LANCET."—"It is without its equal in persistent and protracted fevers and it may be administered when the fever is on or off."

I have received the supply of Dr. CARL'S AGUE SPECIFIC, and I am glad to say that it has been PROVED an EXCELLENT CURE, being speedy and sure.

I have treated several of my friends here, and also several of my gang-men. I shall always recommend it, and when once taken, it will always be a Household Medicine.

JAMES ALLAN, P. W. Inspector, Ahmedabad

This has been tried over 25 years with success and being perfectly Vegetable can be given to a child with safety.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

Can be had at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., and all other respectable Chemists.

PROPRIETORS: M. T. MADON & CO.,
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

JEWELLERY.

NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Jewelled Gold Jewellery.
NEW DESIGNS in Necklaces
NEW DESIGNS in Muff Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Lockets
NEW DESIGNS in Brooches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelets and Bangles
NEW DESIGNS in Jewelled and Plain Fans
NEW DESIGNS in Cachou Boxes
NEW DESIGNS in Buckles
NEW DESIGNS in Studs, Lucks, and Solitaires
NEW DESIGNS in Coat and Vest Buttons
NEW DESIGNS in Ladies' Jewelled Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Bracelet Watches
NEW DESIGNS in Watch Chains
NEW DESIGNS in Signet Guard and Gem Ring
NEW DESIGNS in Gold and Silver Pencils
NEW DESIGNS in Charms, Pendants &c.
NEW DESIGNS in Gun Metal Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Silver Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Electro-plated Ware
NEW DESIGNS in Cutlery, Spoons, and Forks
NEW DESIGNS in Presentation Oakware, Nickel-Silver Mounted
NEW DESIGNS in All Departments.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NO ONE CAN DO WITHOUT BOOTS!
WHERE TO GET THEM?
FROM
THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST HOUSE,
WHERE MONSTROUS STOCK OF ENGLISH AND COUNTRY
BOOTS AND SHOES
ARE NOW ON SHOW.
TRIAL ORDER SOLICITED.
Mofussil Orders forwarded by V. P. Post,

CARRIMBHOY DAWOODJEE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANT,
OPPOSITE GOKULDAS HOSPITAL,
NO. 5 YUSSOOF BUILDING,
BOMBAY.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS
AND
CATERERS,
HAVE NOW MADE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SUPPLY OF
SPECIAL COLD DISHES
FOR DINNER PARTIES
SENT OUT IN COLD OVENS READY FOR THE TABLE.
MENUS ARRANGED
AND ADVICE GIVEN HOW THINGS SHOULD BE SERVED
FREE OF CHARGE.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES,
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA, SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY; AND TO THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'WAR.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA Cheeses.
FINEST LUCCA OIL; Pure Italian Wine Vinegar.
ASPARAGUS. (French Italian and German).
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian).
ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose); and in oil in Bottles.
FRANKFORT SAUSAGES, Plain, and with Sauerkroute.
TUNNY FISH IN OIL (French and Italian).
CAVIARE.
SARDINES. { Royans Victoria. „ a la Tomate. Plain in finest Lucca oil.
BLACK OLIVES (loose) in oil.
GREEN OLIVES (French) in Bottles.
FRENCH and ITALIAN PREPARED MUSTARD assorted in Bottles.

MASTIC de CHIO 2-8 Bot. Vermouth (Italian and French) Chianti, Barbera, Capri, Lacrima, Christe and Marsala. Cherry and Blackberry Brandy. Asti Spumanti and Duc de Marsat (champagne.)

Maccaroni, Vermecelli, Soup Paste, Lentilies, Beans, Gram (Milanese), Rice (Carolina), Walnuts, Hazelnuts, Almonds, Italian Lemons, Malaga Raisins and Figs (Naples.)

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a speciality and a thoroughly genuine article, only Rs. 10 per doz. Bots.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY
RUBBER AND SURGICAL APPLIANCES.
OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY, POST FREE.

W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C., will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.
W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W.C.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

MR. HENRY DALLAS' MUSICAL COMEDY CO.

TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !

and

FOUR FOLLOWING NIGHTS.

"THREE LITTLE MAIDS".

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 24TH,

Grand production of the enormously successful Musical Comedy,

A CHINESE HONEYMOON.

Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co.'s.

PRICES :

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	„ 3
Pit Chairs	„ 2
Gallery	„ 1

Doors open 8-30 p.m.
Performance 9 p.m.

The last DOWN LOCAL TRAIN timed to leave CHURCH GATE at mid-night will START 15 minutes LATER and run on to SANTA CRUZ and ANDHERI.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to 1 P. M. on MONDAY the 24th day of November 1902 for the SUPPLY of COLOURED LAMPS and COCOA-NUT OIL, etc., for the illumination of buildings, etc.

2. Form of contract, specification, etc., may be obtained from the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 50 (Rupees fifty only) to be paid to the undersigned in cash, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the contract.

4. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C.E.,
For self and other Honorary Secretaries,
Coronation Festivities Committee.

Bombay, 18th November 1902.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

NOTICE.

THE TRUSTEES invite applications for the LEASE of Lands on the Nagpada Estate for a term of 999 years at such rates as intending purchasers may be prepared to offer. The plots vary in area from 200 square yards and upwards and have been laid out to suit all kinds of building purposes; each plot has a good frontage to a Road.

Offers will be received and considered up to noon on Monday, December 1st, 1902, immediately after which date the plots not disposed of will be put up to auction, subject to certain reserved prices which will be declared on the day of auction, and will be knocked down to the highest bidder at the time of auction.

Plans, conditions, building regulations, and all other particulars can be obtained from the Engineer of the Board.

W. N. SHILSTONE,
Secretary.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road.

THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, LD.

WHEREAS I, the Undersigned, ESSABHOY ABDOOLHOSKIN of ESSABHOY ABDOOLHOSKIN & Co. Paint Merchants, of 168, Nagdevi Street, Dawood Kazi Mohalla, Bombay, have been selling White Zinc Paint in Kegs purporting to be the manufacture of Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld., though the Paint contained in the said Kegs was not of the manufacture of Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld., and the Kegs in question bore thereon COUNTERFEIT TRADE MARKS of Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld., which had been affixed to the same by me and whereas proceedings have been instituted against me at the instance of Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld., in the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, charging me with selling some of the Kegs above referred to.

NOW I do hereby EXPRESS MY REGRET that I have INFRINGED the TRADE-MARK of THOMAS HUBBUCK & SON, Ld., in the manner above mentioned, and humbly APOLOGIZE to Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld., for having done so,

I further agree that the said Thomas Hubbuck and Son, Ld., or their representatives in Bombay may advertise or make such use of this apology as they may think fit.—Dated this 27th October 1902.

(Sd.) ઈસાભાઈ અબ્દુલ હુસેન,
i. e. ESSABHOY ABDOOLHOOSEIN.

Witness
(Sd.) VERNON B. F. BAYLEY,
Solicitor, Bombay.

Interpreted by me
(Sd.) H. P. BYRAMJI
Managing Clerk.

Messrs. Crawford Brown & Co., Solicitors, Bombay.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FIFTH SESSION of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of November, 1902, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 3rd day of November, 1902.

HURKISONDAS NURROTUMDAS.
Sheriff of Bombay.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are INVITED and will be received by the Agent at his Office near Church Gate Railway Station, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 9th December for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY and PAPERS required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the Company's system for a period of 1½ or 2½ years commencing from the 1st April next.

2. Form giving particulars of the approximate quantities required for delivery at Bombay and conditions on which tenders will be received may be obtained on application at the Chief Storekeeper's office, Parel, Bombay, and from the Deputy Storekeeper's office, Ajmer, on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender and the tenderer will be required to supply at the rate quoted and sign an agreement for the due fulfilment of the contract.

4 Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for Stationary and Papers etc.," and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 (one thousand) must accompany the tender as earnest money without which tenders will not be considered.

5. If Government Paper and other securities be submitted they must be endorsed in favor of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway.

6. A further deposit will have to be made by the successful tenderers so as to make the total deposit equal to five per cent. of the total amount of the accepted tender.

7 All stationery and papers to be in accordance with the Company's samples which may be seen at Parel Depot.

8 The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay 10th Nov. 1902.

FRESH STOCK OF
ENGLISH DUNLOP SOLID
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES,
JUST RECEIVED.

Prices Moderate. Every Sizes.

	Rs.	s.
DUNLOP COVER	18	0
DUNLOP AIRTUBE WITH VALVE	6	8
ENAMELLING A BICYCLE	12	0

VATCHA BROS.
Cycle Dealers, Platers, Repairers, etc.,
GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

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P. DURAN,
Acting Manager.

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PAID UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

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Manager.

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CAPITAL.

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	Per cent. Per Annum
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„ 1 Year	5
„ 6 Months	4½
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Bombay, 14th November, 1902.

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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF SHARES OF THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING AND WEAVING MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

Under instructions from Bai Manecknai, wife of Jehangirjee Eduljee Saklatwalla, the administratrix de bonis non, with the will annexed of the property and credits of Andiaroo Shapoorjee Dorajee

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT WALKESHWAR.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Sett Chimanlal Nagindas, the first mortgagee, and Sett Mansookhbhoy Bhagoobhoy, the second mortgagee, and on account and risk of the estate of the late Damjee Jadowjee, the deceased mortgagor, the following landed property :—

All that piece or parcel of Government ground with the dwelling-house or dharamshala standing thereon, situate at Walkeshwar, in the Sub-district of Bhuleshwar, in the Registration District of Bombay, Island of Bombay, in the Ward of Malabar Hill, containing by admeasurement about 279 square yards or thereabouts, together with the upper-storied bungalow and outhouses standing thereon situate on the north side of Dadar Road outside the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 870, new No. 13419, and new Survey No. 3-1226, and assessed by the Municipality under ward No. 2026 and street No. 8, and bounded on the east partly by the Hindoo temple and partly by the property of Hirjeevan Shaikadam, on the west partly by the property of Dewkurn Nanjee and partly by the private road leading to the Dadar Station, on the north by the property of Dewkurn Nanjee, and on the south by the public road called Dadar Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and inspection of plan application may be made to Mr. Cursetji M. Shroff at Apollo House, Apollo Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Wimbridge Roberts and others, also bentwood furniture, crockery, glassware, plated ware, table ornaments, pictures, carpets, garden plants in tubs and pots, etc, the property of J. B. Nariman, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mr. Gilbert's Bungalow, Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood dining room, drawing room and bed room furniture, plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome engravings, table ornaments, windproof table and hanging lamps, carpets, ice box, China bath tubs, cane matting of the whole bungalow, a large collection of choice garden plants in pots, etc., the property of Major P. H. Rosman.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 15th November, 1902.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

TANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALBADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1903.—Just received a large Stock in all sizes and styles of Binding. Price List free by post. Special Terms to large buyers. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, HUSSONALLY ABDULALLY, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

ITALIAN
SHIRTS AND COLLARS
NOW ON SHOW.
BANKER & Co.,
HIGH CLASS GENTS' TAILORS AND LADIES' DRESS MAKERS,
38, ESPLANADE CROSS ROAD,
OPPOSITE GOCULDAS HOSPITAL,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	93 3/8	=	— 1/16
3 per cent. Rentes	99 1/2	=	— 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	=	unchanged
4½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	85 1/4	=	— 1/16

SILVER—

Spot in London	22 11/16	=	— 1/16
2 months hence	22 11/16	=	unchanged
Spot in New York	49	=	do

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·11 1/2	=	do
Berlin ,,	20·44 3/4	=	— 1/4
New York Demand	4·87	=	unchanged

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	pr ct =	do
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/3	pr ct =	plus 1/8
6 ,, ,, ,,	3 3/8	pr ct =	unchanged
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8	pr ct =	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1/8	pr ct =	plus 1/8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1/8	pr ct =	unchanged
7 day market loans	2 1/2	pr ct =	— 5/8

Rapeseed Brown 31 1-2. Nov.-Dec. Sellers. Tone steady.

Linseed.—Linseed Bold 43 1-4. Apl.-May. Sellers. Tone firm.

Coffee in New York, 5 1-16.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester steady. Total sales 8,000 bales. Spot 4·42 plus 2. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 3,000 bales. Arrivals closed quiet.

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March
4·23	4·23	4·25	4·25
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2	plus 2
March-Apr.	Apl.-May	May-June.	
4·25	4·26	4·26	
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2	
June-July	July-Aug.		
4·26	4·26		
plus 2	plus 2		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	56,000	bales.
,, Do. last year	50,000	,,
,, Exports to Great Britain	36,000	,,
,, Continent	3,000	,,
Mid-Uplands	8·30	
Futures, month of Dec.	8·09 plus 10	
Do. do. March	7·95 plus 9	

In New Orleans—

Spot	7 5-8
Futures month of Feb.	7·80 plus 7
Do. May	7·88 plus 9
Tone at close	steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ending at 6 p.m. on Monday, 17th November, 1902 :—

Cotton	3,812	bales.
Wheat	12,451	cwts.
Linseed	1,199	,,
Rapeseed	190	,,
Gingelly seed	28,780	,,
Poppyseed	116	,,
Groundnuts	176	,,
Castorseed	9,234	,,
Rice	2,506	,,
Myrabollams	2,735	,,
Cottonseed	8,311	,,

Exports of Gold Bars to London per s. s. Oriental Rs. 16,80,251.

Exports of British Dollars per s. s. Valetta—

To Penang	Rs.	20,98,263
To Singapore	,,	7,23,277

BOMBAY, NOVEMBER 18.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm,

Bank T. T.			1s. 4d.
Bank Demand			1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			1s 4 7-32d
Do	6	do do	1s 4 11-32d
French Francs	3	do do	169 3-4
Marks	3	do do	138
Hongkong	30	Days Sight	120
Shanghai	30	,, ,,	163
Japan	30	,, ,,	152 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone quiet.

Cash	Rs.	97 3
1st Settlement	,,	97 2
2nd do	Rs.	97 1

Money Market—Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October	4	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 6th November	4	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 15th October	4	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.

The Seeds markets are closed to-day.

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady.
Estimated sales	3,000
Total imports	32,000

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
4·30	4·28	4·28	4·28
plus 2	plus 2	plus 3	plus 3
Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
4·28	4·28	4·28	4·21
plus 3	plus 2	plus 2	plus 2
July. Aug.			
4· 8			
plus 2			

COTTON.—There is a steadier tone in the market to-day, with a better enquiry, chiefly running on Bengals for ready and forward delivery. Prices of this description are about Re. 1 higher, while other rates are unchanged from yesterday. Exporters have been in the market for December January deliveries. The spot sales at Colaba are estimated at about 1,500 Bales.

Telegraphic message from Shanghai reports the following :—

Fortnightly sales	3,800 bales.
Unsold stock estimated at	30,000 ,,
Market quiet.	
Exchange quotation, Rs. 167 1-2	

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-9-6
China Leaf	23-14 Nom
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 ,,
Do New	23-12 ,,
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14-6
Bombay ,, ,,	24
English Sovereigns	15-2-0
Do Dragons	15
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	61-2
Do 17 1-2	61-3

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 3 30-32.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 3-8
3 per cent Rentes	99 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-4
Bar Silver	22 11-16

Professor Hilprecht, the head of the Archæological Department of the University of Pennsylvania, has announced that the Sultan, in recognition of the services rendered by him to the Imperial Museum at Constantinople, has presented him with the richest collection of Babilonian antiquities in the world. Professor Hilprecht has placed it in the University Museum. He considers the collection superior to that in the British Museum.

HOW TO KEEP COOL.

We strongly recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a most delightful sensation of coolness, freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and cooling effects are Simply Magical. Tired or Tender feet are instantly relieved. Book on bottle contains full directions.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists throughout the British Empire. Beware of substitutes. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid." Condy & Mitchell, of London, England, are the only Makers and their name and address is at foot of label.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1, or sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGES.

ALPIN—STODDART—November 13, at the Convent Chapel Mussooree, Major W G P Alpin, Indian (Medical) Service to Helen May Stoddart, eldest daughter of Col C H Stoddart, late I S C, of Guernsey.

GRANT—PIRIE—November 13, by the Rev Robert Dewar, Howrah, Presbyterian Church, Howrah, Charles Calder Grant, son of James Grant, Engineering Department, E I Ry, Howrah, to Mary Pirie, daughter of James Pirie, of Hall Russell, Aberdeen.

A. FREDOON & Co.,
WELL-KNOWN HIGH CLASS TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS.
GENT'S SUITS, &c., &c.,
Made on Instalment System.
ALICE BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 5h. 31m. High water, 1-33m., 1-32a. Low water, 7-22m., 7-17a.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

Novelty Theatre, Henry Dallas's Company.

CRICKET.

Oxford University Authentics vs. Bombay Presidency.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Lynton entered on Monday, and the steamer Chanda left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Carri left the dock on Monday.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY—Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, before whom the hearing of the conspiracy case was fixed for this afternoon has adjourned it to Saturday afternoon on account of the sudden illness of Rustamal Bangildas the eighth accused.

DROWNED IN THE SEA.—Atmaram Moroba, a school-boy, aged thirteen years, residing with his parents at Girgaum, was, whilst bathing in the sea at Chowpatty, on Monday, accidentally drowned. It appears that the boy left home to go to school in the morning. He, however, did not go to school but went to bathe in the sea. He went beyond his depth and not being able to swim, sank. The incident was noticed by several persons on the shore, but the unfortunate youth was drowned before any assistance could reach him.

FORGERY AND CHEATING.—The case in which Khimji Tersi stands charged with forgery and cheating in respect of two railway receipts for 224 bags of grain and oil seed belonging to Jairam Kanji was called on for further inquiry before Mr. Karsandas Chhubildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday Mr. Velinkar, pleader, with Inspector Power of the Police, prosecuted. Mr. Dadisett, barrister-at-law, with Mr. B. Kapadia, pleader, defended accused. After taking further evidence, the Magistrate committed the accused for trial to the Criminal Session.

BAND AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—By kind permission of Major Watson and Officers the Band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play to-day the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. M. Trodlis, Bandmaster, commencing at 7 p.m., at Messrs. W. B. Green & Co's., Apollo Bunder Restaurant :—

March	Brigade Camp	Hume
Overture	Zampa	Herold
Valse	Jeunesse Dorie	Waldteufel
Selection	A Chinese Honey moon	Talbot
Fantasia	Auf Den Alpen	Herfurth
Selection	Geier song's	Godfry
Galop	Narreut	Gung'

GOD SAVE THE KING.

PICKPOCKET AT A THEATRE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday before Mr. Karsandas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Moosabhai Mahomedali, a Bora, was charged with stealing Rs. 2 from the pocket of Mr. Mavilal Dwarkanath near the Gaiety Theatre on Sunday afternoon. It appeared that one Rustomji Byramji Mistri saw accused rushing into the midst of the crowd near the ticket office of the theatre and extract the money from the pocket of the complainant. Accused was caught red-handed on the spot by Mistri and inquiry was made of the complainant if he had lost anything. Complainant reported Rs. 2 missing from his pocket. Accused said in his defence that the rupees were his property and that he had come in search of his brother Yoosoffali to the theatre. There being no evidence forthcoming to support the accused's statement, the Magistrate sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

RAID ON A GAMBLING DEN.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Bartley prosecuted Vithal Rowjee, a Hindu, and eleven others, charging Vithal with keeping a common gaming house in Jamlee Street and the rest together with Vithal with gambling therein with dice and money. Mr. De Souza and Oliveira, pleaders, defended the first and fourth accused, respectively. It appears that in consequence of a certain information previously received Inspector Bartley, armed with the Commissioner's warrant, proceeded to the room of the first accused, situated on the fourth floor of a house in Jamblee Street. The doors of the room which were fastened from inside, were burst open and all the accused arrested in the act of gambling. Rs. 227, two packs of cards, and a number of counters were found on the ground. The Magistrate convicted the keeper and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100 with the alternative of fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment. Eight other accuseds were fined Rs. 10 each. The rest of the accused were discharged.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	1	3
B Mandvi, Chunkla, Dongri Khadi and Dongri	8	7	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Parsewady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	7	6	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Malabar	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	4	4	20
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Residents and Unknowns	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	6
Total	17	20	85
Total plague deaths to date	121,071	100,511	
Same date last year	43	32	127

MORTALITY OF THE WEEK.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending yesterday was 686 as against 728 during the previous week. Of the total number 134 died of plague, which showed an increase of 21 over the preceding week. The total mortality of the corresponding period of the last year was 751 which included 189 deaths from plague.

"THE Negro a Beast, or in the Image of God," is the startling title of a book published in St. Louis, and now being sold extensively in the South. Its author, Mr. Charles Carroll, announces on the title-page that he "has spent fifteen years of his life, and 20,000 dols. in its compilation"; and the publishers advertise the work as "the greatest book of the century." Mr. Carroll aims to show that the negro is not human, but a beast "created with articulate speech and hands, that he may be of service to his master—the white man."

ENTRAPPED AND MURDERED.

MR. H. ERSKINE, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, in October last, convicted Hanama bin Timma of murder and sentenced him to death. An appeal by the accused was disposed of at the High Court on Monday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston. Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused, a Waddar, was charged with the murder of Huligamma, also a Waddar, near Kalihal, on the 23rd August last. He was arrested at Savanur on the 28th, and being placed before the local magistrate, recorded a confession to the following effect. The deceased suspected accused and two other Waddars of the theft of his cow-buffaloes, and there were constant quarrels between them. The bickering went on until the prisoner and Dasa, also a suspect, resolved to put a stop to it for good and all. On the 23rd August, they told the deceased that they would show him his cattle in Arabgond, a village 18 or 20 miles from Savur, where they all lived. The deceased set off with them suspecting nothing, and the three travelled together as far as a nulla, which runs between Haveri and Arabgond. They halted by the stream to refresh themselves, and while the deceased was eating, Dasa stole up from behind him and dealt him a blow on the head with a heavy stone. He fell forward on his face, and the prisoner took up the stone and struck him again with it. Then they threw the body into the water and came away, having first removed from the murdered man's arm a silver bangle that he always wore. They returned to Savur the same evening and told Huliga, the victim son, that his father had gone on to Byadgi to buy another buffalo, that he wanted his son to take him some money, and that in token of the integrity of the messenger and in guarantee of the message, he had sent him his bangle. Huliga went in search of his father accordingly, but returned unable to find him, and denounced the prisoner to the patel of Savur. Accused made off to Sawanur, but his uncle met him there and handed him over to the police. Mr. Knight said although there was no direct evidence of the actual commission of the murder, the circumstantial testimony adduced by the prosecution was overwhelming. The body of the deceased was found in the stream by a Kalihal royat, who went down to get a drink. He carried the news to the patel of his village, who summoned a panch and went forth to investigate the water. The body was floating, face downwards in the water, and there were profuse blood stains on a rock near the edge. At the Haveri dispensary, the medical examination showed that death was due to fracture of the skull, and that there were two external contusions on the head caused by some blunt instrument corresponding with the fracture. A chief constable stated that the prisoner led him to the scene of the murder and pointed out the blood stains, and produced from under the water the two stones with which the dead had been done. Mr. Knight convicted the accused and sentenced him to death.

Their lordships confirmed the sentence of death and dismissed the appeal.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

A MEETING of the Improvement Trustees was held yesterday at their offices, Albert Buildings, the Hon. Mr. S. Retson presiding. There were also present:—Colonel R. H. Kelle, Messrs. W. C. Hughes, E. Gray, W. L. Harvey, Major C. H. L. Mayer, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, Messrs F. C. Macrae, Sassoon J. David, D. E. Watcha, C. H. Armstrong, and Dr. A. G. Viegas.

THE CHOWPATTY ESTATE.

The tender of Mr. Goolamali Jewajee, the lowest of six received, for work connected with the filling in of the Chowpatty estate, was accepted.

THE HINDU GYMKHANA ADDITIONAL BUILDING.

The board considered circulars on memoranda by the chairman, recommending that the Hindu Gymkhana might be allowed to construct a temporary additional building.

The chairman pointed out that two years ago the Gymkhana committee had applied to construct extra accommodation, and had now submitted plans. The required sanction was given in accordance with the terms laid down in the Land Committee's report of July, 1900.

THE WELLINGTON LINES ESTATE.

Mr. J. N. Tata, the lessee of plot No. 14 on the Wellington Lines estate applied for certain concessions. It was resolved to inform him that the board were unable to grant him any concession in regard to the free building period or to construct his building to a height of 80 feet inste dof 65 feet.

THE KENNEDY SEA FACE RIDE.

The board considered a memorandum from the Engineer, applying for sanction to an expenditure of Rs. 2,000 being the cost of laying grass on the Kennedy Sea Face ride and to a further monthly expenditure of Rs. 160, being the cost of upkeep. After some discussion, it was resolved to adhere to a former resolution to the effect that foul litter should not be put down. The Engineer was directed to see that the litter was down was dried for a day being spread on the Sea Face ride.

The board dispersed after transacting some other business.

LANTERN LECTURE ON WOOL.

Last night at the Young Men's Christian Association, Apollo Bunder, the sixth of the present series of Lantern Lectures was delivered by Mr. Frank Anderson, M. A., the Acting General Secretary of the Association. The subject was "Wool from Sheep to Shipper." After a brief introduction in which reference was made to primitive clothings, the lecturer pointed out that four classes of materials entered into the composition of most clothing materials at the present day—wool, silk, cotton, and flax. The subject of the evening was Wool. The first part of the lecture was devoted to the sheep-farms in Australia where as many as 100,000,000 sheep were reared annually, yielding 800,000,000 pounds of wool valued at £30,000,000. The shearing and packing were then described, and the audience rapidly transported to Bradford which is the centre of the wool manufacturing trade. The sorting and washing were explained, and then the important distinction between worsted and woollen materials. Both of these, of course, are made from wool, but the difference is in the method of constructing the spun threads. In woollen yarns the fibres are allowed to mix and cross and span each other, so as to "felt" more easily while worsted yarns are manipulated in such a manner as to lay all the fibres longitudinally side by side, or parallel, and to destroy as much as possible the tendency to curl. The lecturer then proceeded to make clear the processes of worsted manufacture—the preparing, drawing, carding, and combing of the wool, till it reaches the spinning stage. After this came the preparing of the warp, and next the power-loom, including the wonderful Jacquard loom, the invention of which quite revolutionized the manufacture of fancy cloths. Not long ago at an industrial exhibition a ribbon was produced in which was woven the whole of the Lord's Prayer and then Ten Commandments, all by machinery. Next came the various stages in the finishing of the cloth, until it was seen ready packed in cases to be shipped to foreign countries. All the processes were clearly illustrated by slides taken from photographs of the machinery in the mill of James Drummond and Son, Bradford.

CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST A EUROPEAN.

AN UNFOUNDED ACCUSATION.

A fortnight ago details were printed of the arrest on steamer Dumra as she arrived in Bombay from Karachi on the 25th ultimo, of Mr. R. Warburton of Messrs. R. Warburton and Co., Manchester, on a charge of cheating which was brought against him by a native piecegoods dealer, named Rawachand Ramrakhiawal Bugtai of Karachi. The case was down for hearing on the 15th instant before the Karachi City Magistrate, Mr. Cumming, but as the complainant found that the charge was entirely groundless, and desired to withdraw it, Mr. Warburton agreed to the case being withdrawn, and it was dismissed. The latter gentleman also agreed at the complainant's earnest request not to take proceedings against him for compensation, and this was agreed to by Mr. Warburton as such action would have necessitated the latter spending a longer period in this country than he is able to do.

THE writer of the excellent "Provincial Letters" in the "Cornhill" tells a Jowett story that strikes us as quite new. It had reached the Master's ears that Balliol men were not so successful in the examination in "Rudiments of Religion" as in the classical schools, so that he determined to call up the next batch of candidates and catechise them himself in Bible history. "Mr. Smith," he is reported to have said, "what prophet went up to Heaven in a chariot of fire?" "Elijah, sir." "It is disgraceful that a scholar of this college should be so ignorant. Mr. Jones?" "Elijah, sir." "Mr. Brown?" "Elijah, sir." At this point the library-boy entered, and to strike the undergraduates with shame he was appealed to. "Tell these gentlemen what prophet went up to heaven in a chariot of fire." "Elijah, sir." Then ensued a pause; and then: "Well, gentlemen, perhaps it was Elijah."

MURDER OF A SISTER'S SON.

MR. G. C. Whitworth, Sessions Judge of Satara, in October last, convicted Ganpati Subhanath of murder, and sentenced him to death. An appeal by the accused was heard at the High Court on Monday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston.

Mr. T. R. Desai appeared for the accused, and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The accused was charged with the murder of his sister's son, Vyanku, nine years of age, on the 27th September last. The family is of the Davri caste, a branch of the Gosavis. The boy was missing from the afternoon of Saturday the 27th September. The same afternoon the body of a boy was found lying in a shallow pool of a rivulet in the limits of Kuranja, a village adjoining Satara. No marks of violence were observed, and after an inquest held by the patel, the body was buried without having been identified. The friends of the missing boy heard of this, and the next day the body was exhumed and found to be that of Vyanku. His silver bracelets were missing. In the opinion of the Civil Surgeon, death was most probably due to suffocation. Nothing further occurred to throw light on the matter until the 2nd October, when Sonar Ramchandra found that his nephew had on the previous day bought a silver bracelet from the accused for Re. 1-3-0. Being doubtful as to the accused's authority to sell, Ramchandra sent for him and his father. The father recognised the bracelet as that of his grandson Vyanku, and succeeded in making his son (the accused) give up the fellow bracelet also. The accused at this time confessed his crime both to his father and his mother. The latter thought they must give up the bracelets, but still did not wish to compromise their son. So they at first said the bracelets had been thrown into their house by some one. The deceased's uncle called in the police; the parents stated the facts; and the accused was arrested the next day. He made a full confession, describing how he took Vyanku away on purpose to kill him for the sake of the two bracelets in order to get money for drink; and how he killed him by first tripping him up in water under a pretence of catching fish, and then held his mouth and nostrils and his throat, at the same time keeping his head under water until he was dead. Concurring with the assessors, Mr. Whitworth convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to death.

Their lordships confirmed the sentence of death and dismissed the appeal.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 18.

Tuesday—The cyclonic storm in the bay has crossed the Coromandel coast and is advancing across the Peninsula. It has apparently passed out into the Arabian Sea. It has given light but fairly general rain in South India, the only moderately heavy falls being 1 1-2 inches at Nellore, and 1 inch at Cuddalore. A shallow depression is entering lower Sind this morning. Light showers of rain have fallen in Baluchistan and snow at Sonemarg in Kashmir. The temperature has fallen in Baluchistan and North-West Punjab. The man temperature of the past 24 hours was in defect in the Central India plateau Satpuras, Assam and Upper and Central Burma, and in excess in Sind, South-West and Central Punjab, Lower Burma and Tenasserim.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 18TH NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been generally small. Gradients are moderately steep.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to light.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is from 6° to 9° below the normal at Bangalore, Cuddapah and Coimbatore and the minimum 5° to 7° in excess at Bellary, Secunderabad, Bangalore, Bijapur Lahore and Sholapur and 5° to 6° in defect at Raipur, Jubbulpore, Neemuch and Cawnpore. The temperature ranged from 93° at Deesa to 46° at Jubbulpore.

—Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in Madras, Mysore, Deccan and along the coast from Cochin to Bombay. Humidity has increased considerably at Bombay, Ratnagiri, Goa, Cuddapah, Coimbatore, Neemuch, Rajkot, Dwarka, Jamnagar, Karachi, Allahabad and in the United Provinces and Deccan.

Rain or light or moderate showers has fallen at Colombo, Negapatam, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Madras, Cuddapah, Bangalore and Calicut.

Weather.—An extremely small area of low pressure is shown by the isobars to exist on and off the West Coast between Karwar and Calicut where the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition, Rain in local showers is probably in Madras and on the Malabar Coast. It is likely that the sky will remain more or less cloudy over the greater part of the country to the south of Ratnagiri and Masulipatam.

G. T. W. OLVER,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BOMBAY CORONATION FESTIVITIES. FUND.

THE following is a further list of subscriptions towards the Bombay Coronation Festivities Fund, either promised or already received.

Total sum previously acknowledged	Rs.	12,100
Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata	,,	700
Mr. Dorab J. Tata	,,	150
Mr. Ratanji J. Tata	,,	150
Messrs. Merwanji and Sons	,,	100
Messrs Merwanji and Sons (2nd contribution)	,,	100
Dr. Ruttonshaw Temuji Nariman	,,	30
Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Brothers	,,	300
Sir Lawrence Jenkin, Kt	,,	300
Mr. Justice Badrudin Tyabjee	,,	200
Mr. L. P. Russell	,,	100
Mr. Justice N. G. Chandavarkar	,,	100
Mr. Ghulamali H. Setalvad	,,	20
Mr. S. S. Setlur	,,	5
Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan	,,	75
Mr. Dinshaw Jeejeebhoy	,,	30
Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormasji Limjaw and Co.	,,	40
Mr. Hormasji Sohrabji	,,	25
Messrs. Visram Ibrahim and Co.	,,	200
Mr. Jagmohandas Vaijivandas	,,	50
Mr. G. R. Lowndes	,,	100
Mr. Basil Scott	,,	100
Mr. E. B. Raikes	,,	100
Mr. Nanabhoy Burjorji	,,	5
Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram	,,	100
Messrs. Vassanji Trikumji and Co.	,,	151
Mr. Anandji Nanji	,,	200
Messrs. Jivanlal and Bhagwanlal Panalal Punamchand	,,	251
Mr. A. M. T. Jackson	,,	50

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE opening shoot of the Coorla season took place on Tuesday morning. Sergt Instr W. H. Cooper, B. V. R. opening the ball with a highest possible at 200 yards, having also a Bull for his sighting shot. The shoots will be held regularly every week on Tuesday mornings unless further notified and the committee hope members will fully avail themselves, and also commend the advantages of the club to those Volunteers who are anxious to shoot and have not yet become members.

	Score 200 Yards.	Added Points for M H Rifle and Carbine.	Tl.
Sergt Inst W H Cooper, Bo Vol Rifles	28	—	28a
Sergt Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	27	..	27
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P R Vol	26	—	26
Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	25	—	25
Vol A C Otto, G I P R Vol	24	1	25
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	24	—	24
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vol	24	—	24
Vol A S Alcock, G I P R Vol	22	1	23
Cr Sergt H M C Harris, Bo Vol Rifles	16	—	16

(a) Winner of Spoon and Bombay Rifle Club Silver Medal for highest possible score.

	Score 300 Yards.	Added Points for M H Rifle and Carbine.	Tl.
Sergt Maj J H Downing, Bo Vol Rifles	27	—	27a
Lce Sergt W Walmsley, Bo Vol Rifles	27	—	27
Sergt Inst W H Cooper, Bo Vol Rifles	25	—	25
Vol C H Lillywhite, G I P R Vols	24	—	24
Sergt P R Soundy, Bo Vol Rifles	24	—	24
Vol A C Otto, G I P R Vols	21	1	22
Vol A S Alcock, G I P R Vols	20	1	21
Cr Sergt W Fry, G I P R Vols	20	—	20
Cr Sergt H M C Harris, Bo Vol Rifles	17	—	17

a Winner of Spoon.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS! —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Dunblane, 2,401 tons, Captain W W Martin, sailed yesterday, for Dunkirk, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Ulina, 3,426 tons, Captain W T Stewart, sailed yesterday, for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Lynton, 2,673 tons, Captain R G Roberts, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Cardiff, 4th October, via Colombo, in ballast, and Miss Oliver as a passenger.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain R J Rickford, R N R, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Miss Platts, Major Soady, Mr Birkill, Mr K Ludha and 285 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Sirsa, 1,675 tons, Captain W J Hornsby, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Port Elizabeth, 17th October, via intermediate ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr McKenzie, Mr Davidson, 24 natives, and 235 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Java, 920 tons, Captain H McDiarmed, sailed yesterday, for Karachi, via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Mr P H Lacon, Mr R Khimjee, Mr Kurmally, Lieut E F Orton, Mr R H Brooks, and 300 deck.

D

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SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY, 15 years old...	76	0
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, 3 Stars ..	47	0
Do. do. 2 Stars...	40	0
Do. do. 1 Star ...	34	0
HENNISSEY'S 1 Star	39	0
Do. 2 Stars	44	0
Do. 3 Stars.....	45	8

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1902.

THE CASE OF THE IXTH LANCERS.

THE replies of Lord George Hamilton to questions in Parliament concerning the case of the Ninth Lancers could not have been less satisfactory. Indignation in India is intense at the gross wrong which has been perpetrated in the name of justice. It is difficult to believe that the Secretary of State for India spoke without a full knowledge of the facts. Yet his reply to Major Rasch was a little less and a little more than the truth. He stated—on whose authority we know not—that no serious attempt had been made to discover the offenders. Yet we know that three distinct and formal inquiries were conducted. His lordship stated that the officer commanding the IXth Lancers fully approved of the sentence in the same breath that he told us the regimental authorities—of whom the officer commanding is the head—had failed in their duty. A very remarkable statement truly. As to whether an independent inquiry will be made, Lord George Hamilton replied, "No, it is a question of military discipline, and I don't feel called upon to interfere." We read the reply over again, and hope that some error has occurred in transmission. We cannot believe the Secretary of State's reply is correctly given, for he must be perfectly well aware that it is not a case simply of military discipline. Very far from it. It is a case in which the civil authorities have interfered, and if the punishment of a distinguished regiment for an unproven crime has the full approval of the military authorities all we can say is that the change at head-quarters comes not a moment too soon. We decline to believe it possible that any commander-in-chief would permit himself to be induced into countenancing such an arrant and flagrant piece of injustice. If Government will not order an independent inquiry we trust that Lord Kitchener will investigate the case the moment he gets the ridiculous programme of Delhi off his hands, and will demonstrate to the Government of India in the most emphatic possible manner that he, at all events, will tolerate no interference with the Army for whose efficiency and loyalty he is responsible—responsible to no temporary head of affairs out here but to the British Government.

The more one reads of the affair the more incredible does it become. Here we have a regiment with a name and reputation second to none in the service—the Queen's Royal Lancers—just back from the War, deprived of the welcome accorded their comrades, whose fortune it was to return from South Africa to England, brought back to the Land of Regrets to be bullied and brow-beaten and disgraced. It was not by the military authorities, not as the result of a competent military inquiry, but the outcome we trust of a momentary attack of bile, for we do not care to believe that India is hereafter to be liable to systematic insults and injustice. The whole case would be ridiculous were it not calculated to produce manifestations of dissatisfaction in the Army and a feeling of indignation among the Anglo-Indian community. A cook was kicked one night by a soldier, who was never traced for certain, and may not have belonged to the regiment at all, and died of a ruptured spleen. The man, who lived for some time, could not identify his assailant, and in spite of investigations zealously urged from Simla, nothing more was discovered. Later on, a drowsy punkah cooly was kicked by a soldier with his bare foot, but fatal consequences unfortunately followed. The second affair might not have counted for much without the first, but the authorities were apparently exasperated at not having been able to bring home the first and more serious case to anyone in particular, and so a heavy collective punishment descended upon the regiment. The first principle of British justice is that a man is held to be innocent until he is proved guilty. Yet here we have a whole regiment not only pronounced guilty on the merest presumption of guilt, but also sentenced to punishment. Never was a more gross travesty of justice perpetrated in the British realms. Every officer and man on leave except the sick officers and men who were not even in India at the time of the occurrences was brought back; all leave was stopped until the 1st of June next; extra duties have been imposed upon the regiment—all "because it was reasonably certain that a man of the regiment had assaulted a native" Lord George Hamilton says. The man was found four miles from the cavalry barracks, and nothing could have been more reasonably uncertain than the point on which this humiliation was visited upon a thousand innocent men.

The home journal which first published the news made a feeble attempt to justify the action of the Government of India by asserting that "Lord Curzon has very properly determined to treat all assaults upon natives as matters of great gravity." No doubt he is right; but if his Excellency had to deal with natives as intimately as the every day man of business let alone the British soldier—he might perhaps devote his attention to other matters and with greater profit. Let justice be done, though the heavens fall is an excellent principle; but it is one greatly strained in its meaning, so widely divergent are ideas as to what constitutes justice. Our Allahabad contemporary expressed prevalent feeling both among military men and civilians the other day when it wrote: "The rustication of thirty or forty unruly and mischievous Sandhurst cadets produced there a rush of public disapproval in Press and Parliament that compels the Secretary of State and the Commander-in-Chief promptly to climb down. Here the dispensers of military discipline go out of their way to inflict vicarious punishment and a serious stigma on an illustrious Corps for the misdoings of a couple of individuals. But it is the British Government that is ultimately responsible for the treatment of British troops all over the world, and the time is apparently come when it will have to take such cases into its serious consideration." Major Rasch, who put the first question to the Secretary of State on Monday, is a retired cavalry officer, who has seen service, and is thoroughly able to appreciate the evil effects this indiscreet treatment is likely to have on "the one cavalry regiment that by common consent upheld the highest and most brilliant traditions of English cavalry" during the late War. Captain Norton, who doubted the injustice had the approval of the military authorities, is also an ex-cavalry officer. He served in this country with the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, and some years ago was entrusted to report on the Italian cavalry. He, too, must realise the unwisdom of harassing an efficient cavalry regiment, while Colonel Legge, who asked for an impartial inquiry is a retired commandant of the IXth, and was for some years Lord Ripon's Military Secretary in India. We may take it that he acted as the mouthpiece of his former comrades. His demand for an independent inquiry, we think we are right in assuming, is an expression of the willingness of his comrades to stand the test of a thorough investigation, and we trust that he will persist in his demand—not only in the interests of the regiment but of the people—both native and European—of this country. Is such action as the Government of India has taken calculated to strengthen military discipline? Is it calculated to improve the feeling between the soldier and the native? The humiliation of one of the finest regiments in the service is as offensive to the Anglo-Indian as the notorious "furniture" circular was to the native princes. No action of Government has caused more dissatisfaction among soldiers and civilians. If it produces disaffection among the British troops we know where to lay the blame. That it has the full approval of the military authorities we absolutely decline to believe.

THE AUTHENTICS' OPENING MATCH.

CRICKETERS and cricket-lovers throughout the country will be all agog to learn how the Oxford University Authentics fared in their first match on Indian soil and will be especially interested to know how each individual member of the team shaped with bat and ball. The first two days' play of the tour, it is pleasant to be able to record, has amply borne out all that was said of the team by the home papers, and it is certain that their all round cricket has very favourably impressed good judges of the game on this side of India. To criticise the play of a team fresh from the unsettling conditions of a long sea voyage would in ordinary circumstances be highly unfair to the side both collectively and individually, but the Authentics have created such a favourable impression as the result of the all-round form they displayed on Monday and Tuesday that a few remarks by way of criticism thus early in the tour will not be amiss. We may at once say that the Authentics have completely vindicated their right to be considered a formidable combination, in our opinion stronger in all departments of the game, than the two teams which visited India more than a decade ago under the captaincy of the late Mr. G. F. Vernon and Lord Hawke, respectively, and it is pleasant to reflect that by the form they have already shown the tongues of carping critics in this country will be silenced. When the composition of the team became definitely known in India, and it was found that the names of such exponents as P. F. Warner, B. J. T. Bosanquet, and other well known county representatives were not included, there were not wanting critics who did not hesitate to affirm that from a cricket point of view the tour would be a failure, while much stress was laid on the fact that the team fell far below the strength of the two previous combinations which had visited India. It was argued, for instance, that whereas Lord Hawke's team included six players who at that period were regular participants in first class county cricket the present team could only point to three players who now play regularly for their counties, viz., Messrs. Headlam, Hollins, and Simpson-Hayward. While admitting that Lord Hawke's team, in Mr. F. S. Jackson, possessed a better batsman than any included in the Authentics' team, we think that any advantage the former combination may have had in this department of the game ended with that great player, and that the Authentics will prove a far stronger batting side than either of the previous teams. Both Messrs. Key and Chinnery, although they play very little first class cricket now, are on their present form superior to any of the 1892 team, excepting, of course, the Yorkshire amateur, on their then form. To take the first six players of each team there will be few who will not agree with us that on paper at least Messrs. Key, Chinnery, Williams, Hollins, Clayton, and Tompkinson would make the nucleus of a stronger batting side than Lord Hawke, and Messrs. Hill, Jackson, Wright, Vernon, and Robinson, the first six players on their present form and the latter players on their form of 1893. Lord Hawke's team included a number of players comparatively unknown in good cricket at home, and it will hardly be denied that Messrs. Headlam, Hornby, Ridley, Tompkinson, Raphael, and Kershaw, the first named a Middlesex county player, the three following in the front rank of second-class county players, and the two last-named with big public school reputations would not make a stronger batting combination, than, for instance, Messrs. M. F. MacLean, H. F. Wright, J. A. Gibbs, A. E. Leatham, G. A. Foljambe, and C. Heseltine, hardly any of whom were players of note. So far as we have seen of the all-round cricket of the visitors we do not think that they need have any misgivings as to the result of the tour, and probably the only sides which will at all extend them are the Gentlemen of India at Delhi, the Parsees, and Mr. Framji Patel's mixed native eleven if he succeeds in arranging the fixture. On Monday the bowling of the visitors was a bit loose, but this was only to be expected after their voyage. More than a glimpse of promising form was, however, shown by Messrs. Clayton and Simpson-Hayward, whilst Messrs. Williams and Chinnery will doubtless later on be seen to better advantage. Of the batting it may be said that perhaps with the exception of the Western India Champion, J. G. Greig, who will probably for the first time in his career have played an innings of over 200 as a result of the match, no finer batsmen have ever been seen on the Bombay ground than Messrs. Williams, Chinnery, Clayton, and Hollins. One fine feature about the all-round cricket of the Authentics is their fielding which as nearly as possible is without a flaw. We feel confident that as a result of their three matches in Bombay the visitors will earn respect from the strongest teams they may meet during the remainder of their tour.

INSTRUCTION IN THE UNITED PROVINCES.

THE report of the Director of Public Instruction for the United Provinces contains a mass of instructive information. It appears that during last year there was a fairly large increase in both the number of scholars and the number of educational institutions established throughout the country. This increase is stated to be partly due to the orders of Government by which for the first time in the report primary sections of secondary schools are shown as separate primary schools. This, however, by no means accounts for the very satisfactory increase in the number of children and students attending the various educational institutions of the Province. The enrolments in Arts Colleges also exhibited a satisfactory increase on the figures of last year, though at the same time it must be remembered that last year's figures were by no means a criterion of the average of the usual attendance in the schools. The late Lieutenant-Governor in 1901 carried out certain changes intended to improve the character of legal education, but as yet there has hardly been sufficient time for the results to become manifest. There was an apparent decrease in the figures relating to the attendance at secondary schools in the province, but, as has already been mentioned, the report is classified differently this year, and all the children who are now attending primary sections of secondary schools are entered amongst the scholars of primary schools. One or two new departures were made in the direction of technical education. The visit to Lucknow of the Industrial Education Committee will no doubt result in some practical steps being taken in this direction. Meanwhile, however, an interesting experiment has been on foot on the suggestion of the Committee, a bazar workshop similar to an institution which has been exceedingly successful at Naples having been commenced. The Agricultural School at Cawnpore has also continued to give very satisfactory results. The number of students has been nearly doubled during the past five years and the annual expenditure has at the same time decreased. On the whole the report discloses very satisfactory progress during the year.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD NORTHCOTE, accompanied by Mr. C. H. Hill, I. C. S., Private Secretary, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. E. J. Croly, R. A. M. C., Medical Officer, arrived in Bombay last evening from Poona by the ordinary passenger train, and alighted at the Byculla station. His Excellency was met at the station by Mr. H. G. Gell, Acting Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, Sheriff of Bombay. Lord Northcote drove to the Byculla Club, where he stayed for a few hours. Shortly after 9 o'clock his Excellency drove to the Mahaluxmee station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and left by the Ahmedabad mail train for Broach on his tour in Gujarat. The arrival and departure of his Excellency were private.

A TAMIL Archæological Society has been started in Colombo, the object of which is to help towards a systematic, scientific and critical study of the classical works of South India and to draw materials for the construction of an accurate History of the people of South India and Ceylon and of their languages, literature and philosophy. The following gentlemen in Ceylon have consented to become members of the Association:—Mr. Chit Kaitan Pillai, Chief Mudaliyar, Jaffna, Mr. V. T. Tamby Pillai, M. R. A. S., Audit Office, Colombo.

OF all the comic and absurd things to be hereafter remembered in connection with the Ceylon Government Railway, the most ridiculous, says the "Times of Ceylon," took place on the 8th instant. The recent incident of the engine which started on a long journey with only a bucket of water in its boiler was bad enough in all conscience, but the story of a driver, pulling up his engine at a station platform with the carriages which comprised the train left somewhere behind,—the driver not knowing what had happened to those particular carriages which were supposed to be in his charge,—goes one better, it will be conceded. Such is the ludicrous incident which occurred on the Kelani Valley Railway on the above-meationed day.

THE Shikohabad-Farukhabad Railway, for the construction of which the formal sanction of the Secretary of State has been received, is a branch line of the East Indian system. It will be about 66 miles in length and will cost only Rs. 45,19,000. It will pass right through the Mainpuri District, crossing both branches of the Ganges Canal, and will open up a fertile tract. Farukhabad is at present served only by the Cawnpore-Achnera metre-gauge railway, but it will now be placed in broad-gauge communication with the East Indian Railway main line. The Oudh and Rohilkhand management may hereafter wish to link it up with Hardoi, only thirty miles to the eastward; but as this would involve the bridging of the Ganges at Farukhabad, this extension may not be undertaken for a long time to come. The new line, which the East Indian Railway are constructing, seems certain to yield a handsome return on capital, as there is extensive irrigation in the Mainpuri District.

MR. CARNEGIE reminds the "Saturday Review" a little of the Lord Mayor who told the boys at his old school that if they worked as he had worked they might all become Lord Mayors. The school, it was said at the time by some unconscionable jokist, would in that case become a mayor's nest.

NEWS from Mexico City states that Mr. E. N. Shaw, a London capitalist, is trying to consolidate the principal cotton mills of Mexico. It is understood that Mr. Shaw represents a syndicate with a capital of 30,000,000 dollars. The scheme is meeting with general approval.

THE most notable one-man party in the House is, of course, Mr. T. M. Healy, the member for Uganda. But though it is numerically small, who can say that this party is not a power in the House? Not long ago, when the tendency of Irish members to single themselves out from their fellows showed itself, an amusing skit was published in Ireland respecting a member not now in Parliament. At the opening of the Session he was described as issuing a summons to himself; holding a party meeting in which he proposed, seconded, and declared carried his own election as chairman and ending with a warm vote of thanks to himself for his uniformity of action and consistent principles.

THE MODERN CRIMINAL.

SOME RECENT SENSATIONAL CASES.

OUR criminals are nothing if not progressive. They move with the times, often, indeed, a little ahead of them. They are ever ready, these keen-eyed wolves of the human flock, to adapt themselves to new conditions, to track a victim under cover of a popular fad, or to make use of fresh mechanical inventions.

During the last few days there have appeared in the papers a series of such remarkable crimes that the subject is worth serious consideration.

Of law-breakers trained to the business there are two main divisions. The first is composed of those who may be called the professional men of crime, swindlers great or small, whose brains are their stock in trade, in the second are the criminal craftsmen—burglars, snatchers of valuables, coiners, note-forgers, and the like. The scientific progress of these latter has been remarkable. Their tools, presses, dies, and instruments are marvels of ingenuity. But it is not of them that we now speak.

It is of the former class, the professional men of crime. Whether their schemes are ingenious or simple, two qualities are demanded of them—the first, perfect self-confidence; the second, a deep insight into human nature. They must know where to bully and where to yield, where to flatter and where to fight. And as their chief aid to their schemes they look to the everlasting cupidity of mankind.

Modern society helps the swindler. In great towns no one knows or cares what his next-door neighbour is about. If a well-dressed criminal tells a merchant that he is hand-in-glove with some prince of finance, the merchant has small chance of contradicting him. All the old cliques in trade and society are broken up, and the swindler skips gaily among the debris.

A FORGER'S PROGRESS.

Take the case of Greig, the clerk in the Carnegie Steel Company, who, pleading guilty, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment for forgeries amounting to £58,000.

In 1897 Greig, says a writer in the "Daily Express," was convicted of forgery in the very court where he was sentenced, but it being his first offence he was released on his own recognisances in order to make a fresh start in life.

The following year he entered the service of the Carnegie Company in King Williamstreet within a stone's throw of the scene of his disgrace. he lived at Surbiton, an outlying suburb swarming with City men. His salary—his only legitimate source of income—never exceeded £240 a year, yet he rented a house at £150 a year, had a motorcar, shared a shooting, and entertained royally for three years men who were working almost cheek by jowl with him and who had only to ask in King William-street to ascertain the true position of this clerk drawing £20 a month.

Extraordinary coolness together with perverted genius, marked the case of Redgrave, sentenced some weeks ago to six years' penal servitude.

Nothing could have been more simple, apparently straightforward, and ingenuous than this criminal, who is reputed to have defrauded solicitors, of all people in the world, of £50,000 by means of forged leases.

Think of the nerve this man must have had to have left in lawyers' offices these criminal deeds, and returned a day or two afterwards unconscious whether the crime had been detected. Had he aroused the least suspicion detection would have instantly followed.

After a warrant for arrest had been issued and he had fled from his house, leaving the police-officer who had come to arrest him sitting in his drawing-room, he merely moved to Blackpool, and there started a school. Here apparently he might have remained undetected for years had he not run short of money and been obliged to change a bank-note, the number of which was known.

FRENCH SWINDLERS.

But how easily the swindler can play upon the cupidity of his dupes is best shown in the two cases that have been filling the Paris papers.

Boulaine, the Paris banker, whose escape the other day from the police officers is supposed to have been connived at, conducted his operations in the most open manner.

He had four banks in Paris, one of which had offices in Lyons and Marseilles. When he started in business he was not merely penniless, but quite illiterate. He could hardly read or write. He dazzled people with his splendid style of living, and excited their cupidity by suggesting that they could become as rich as he.

Boulaine understood the importance of paying cash to tradesmen, landlords, and those from whom he bought property.

"Swindle your friends, but pay your tradesman," was his rule.

By a very simple contrivance he allowed it to be understood that he was on very familiar terms with the great financiers of the world.

When a client called, Boulaine received him, seated at a large office table, on which were two telephones. They would talk business. Presently a telephone rang.

"Excuse me a minute," he would say. "Hallo who's there? Rothschilds. Yes, it's Boulaine. All right, put me through." And he would explain to his client how Baron Rothschild wanted to speak to him privately—"but you need not leave the room."

GOOD MORNING BARON.

Then, turning to the telephone, he would continue:—Good morning my dear Baron. All right—four millions. Only three, you say? That is unfortunate. I understood you to say four; that must be a misunderstanding. Yes, we will talk it over. That's all right; dejeuner at one. Good morning.

When it was not Rothschild, it was a Minister or an ambassador with whom he conversed.

The telephone was a dummy one. He rang it himself by pressing a button with his knee under the table. The conversations were purely imaginary but they hardly ever failed in the desired effect.

Boulaine had collected round him a number of directors of good family. When his victims began to press for repayments of their loans he would ask them to dinner. Being a brilliant conversationalist and possessed of charming manners, he had little difficulty in inducing them to postpone the time for repayment.

Not less astounding were the operations of Canon Rosemberg, for whom the Paris police are now searching. This spurious ecclesiastic induced ladies who had obtained civil divorces to give him large sums in order to obtain religious divorces.

By the aid of accomplices he obtained forged documents from Rome. In this way he obtained a hold over wealthy ladies, one of whom, Mme. Olvet, he persuaded to entrust £20,000 to an accomplice for investment.

Rosemberg lived an open life of extravagance, but escaped detection for years.

THE gardens at Monte Carlo cost the modest sum of £39,000 a year. This is a mere drop in the ocean of the Casino Company expenditure. Their balance-sheet, indeed, is quite the biggest joke perpetrated. At the end of the 1901 season (that is, in April,) they showed a profit on the right side of £925,200. To this may be added a round £30,000 from rents, bringing the receipts up to £955,200. Seventy thousand pounds went to the Prince as pocket-money. Till 1900 he only received £50,000 a year, but he justly objected to this parsimony and was with difficulty silenced by a rise of £20,000. Of course, his body-guard cannot be paid out of a paltry £70,000. It, and his Court expenses, run away with £25,000. The maintenance of the army (which is a sixty man joke), the police law courts (M. Blanc was nuts on justice), public works, roads (all leading to the Casino), bishop and clergy, charitable and educational institutions, carnivals pigeon-shooting matches, automobile parades, battles of flowers and fetes are each paid for unsparingly. The salaries of the 1,600 Casino officials tot up to £100,000. Another £100,000 is spilled out over the theatre and the band. Twenty thousand goes to press subvention. Last on the bill comes the mysterious entry, "Viaticum—£10,000," which cryptic statement represents the cost of paying the return fare of ruined gamesters from foreign lands.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S TOUR.

FAREWELL BANQUET AT BIRMINGHAM.

GREAT ENTHUSIASM.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S SPEECH.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

There was an enthusiastic united demonstration of all parties at Birmingham last night at the farewell banquet to Mr. Chamberlain.

In the course of his speech Mr. Chamberlain said that the trip to South Africa was to be a business affair and not a parade. It was a national and not a party mission.

It was not to be expected that all bitterness would die out, but the Government would relieve all suffering. The Government must deal generously and wisely with the Loyalists, and reconcile our late opponents to their lot, and induce them to become citizens of the United Empire.

Subsequently there was a great torch-light procession and a display of fireworks.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

M. DELCASSE ON THE CONVENTION.

M. Etienne has submitted to M. Delcasse the result of the meeting of the Deputies on the subject of Siam.

M. Delcasse replied that he believed that France had obtained from Siam the maximum concessions. He was convinced that the Franco-Siamese Convention was most advantageous to France. He said that Siam would recognise France's efforts towards a rapprochement, and that France had preserved her rights of control over the Mekong.

THE IRISH PARTY.

FORMATION OF A HEALYITE GROUP.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18.

It is announced that nine of the Nationalists have seceded from the Irish party, and formed a group under the leadership of Mr. Healy.

INDIANS AND SOUTH AFRICA.

The Indians at Capetown are protesting against the formation of the so-called White League, the object of which is to prevent the immigration of Indians into the Transvaal.

SAMOA ARBITRATION AWARD.

DECISION IN FAVOUR OF GERMANS.

The award in the Samoa Arbitration case has been published. Every point has been decided in favour of the Germans. The amount of damages to be awarded is reserved for future decision.

THE ASSOUAN DAM.

Sir John Aird and Sir E. Cassel have started for Assouan.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Held, Inspector-General of Forests in India, is dead.

DEATH OF SIR JOHN STOKES.

General Sir John Stokes is dead.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Stokes, K. C. B., was senior vice-president of the Suez Canal Company, and director of that company for H. M.'s Government. He was born at Cobham, Kent, on the 17th June, 1815, the second son of the late Rev. John Stokes. He was educated at Rochester Proprietary School; R. M. A. Woolwich. He entered the Royal Engineer in 1843; served at the Cape of Good Hope, 1845-51; and took part in Kaffir Wars, 1846-48 and 1850-52. In the Crimean War he was instructed by Lord Panmure, Secretary of State for War with the formation of an Engineer Corps for the Anglo-Turkish Contingent in 1855, and was present at the fall of Sebastopol. He went with the contingent to Kertch, and there placed his force of 20,000 men under cover, and threw up lines of defence. He was next appointed H. M.'s Commissioner on the European Commission, formed by the Treaty of Paris in 1856, to open the mouth of the Danube, and acted in that capacity for over 15 years, during which time order was restored to the Delta of the Danube, and the river at its mouth, and for 100 miles above it was made navigable for vessels of 2,000 tons. Prior to these works vessels of 200 tons entered with difficulty, and were exposed to robbery of all kinds 1856-71; appointed Commanding Royal Engineer in South Wales, 1872; was sent to Constantinople as a member of the International Commission on Tonnage and the Suez Canal condition, 1874. He was appointed Commanding Royal Engineer at Chatham, and Commandant School of Military Engineering at Chatham, in 1875; consulted by Prime Minister, Mr. Disraeli on purchase of the Suez Canal shares, and strongly advised that they should be bought. He concluded a convention with M. de Lesseps under which all outstanding difficulties with reference to the Canal were settled, and M. de Lesseps finally accepted the Constantinople agreement against which he had hitherto protested. General Stokes was at once appointed one of the three directors named under the above convention to represent H. M.'s Government on the board of the Suez Canal Company. In 1879 he was appointed member of an International Commission to decide Alexandria Harbour Dues. In 1880 was appointed member of the Royal Commission on ships tonnage measurement presided over by Mr. B. Norwood, M.P.; D. A. G. Royal Engineers at headquarters, 1881; he largely contributed to prevent the Channel Tunnel being permitted; had a large share in the changes in organisation of the Royal Engineers on its present extended footing; Engineer arrangements for Expeditions to Egypt, 1882; and up the Nile, 1885.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SIR M. HICKS-BEACH.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach joins the steamship, Arabia at Port Said.

THE PROMOTION OF NATIVE OFFICERS.

Lord George Hamilton, in reply to a question, stated that the Royal Warrant of November 1901 provided that no natives shall be promoted Major Generals, except for distinguished services or by selection to fill appointments. A Joint Committee of the War and India Offices are considering what appointments carry that rank.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE DISGRACED LANCERS.

QUESTIONS IN PARLIAMENT.

STATEMENT BY LORD GEORGE HAMILTON.

GUILT "REASONABLY" CERTAIN.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

Lord George Hamilton, in reply to a question put by Major Rasch, said that the punishment of the Ninth Lancers consists of the recall of all officers and men on leave except those sick; the stoppage of all leave to the regiment up to 1st June, 1903, and the imposition of additional duties for the regiment while in cantonment until 1st June.

The punishment was inflicted by the Government of India, because a native, who had been assaulted, died in circumstances making it reasonably certain that his assailants were men of the regiment and subsequently no serious attempt to discover the offenders was made by the regimental authorities on whom the responsibility for the failure to bring the men to justice was considered to rest.

Captain Norton asked whether this was done with the full approval of the officer commanding the Lancers and of the Military authorities in India.

Lord George Hamilton said that the Military authorities fully approved.

In reply to Colonel Legge as to whether an independent enquiry would be made, Lord George Hamilton said, "No, it is a question of military discipline. I do not feel called upon to interfere."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 18.

The "Indian Daily News" London correspondent telegraphs:—Lord George Hamilton in reply to Major Rasch said the Government of India reported that the 9th Lancers had been punished because it was reasonably certain that some men of the Lancers committed a brutal assault and the regimental authorities made no serious attempt to discover the offenders.

Colonel Legge asked if an enquiry would be made.

Lord George Hamilton replied in the negative.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

KING OF PORTUGAL IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 17.

The King of Portugal arrived at Dover this afternoon. He went direct to Windsor on a visit to the King.

LOCOMOTIVES FOR JAPAN.

SUCCESS OF A BRITISH FIRM.

The Dubs Company at Glasgow has secured the contract for thirty locomotives for the Japanese Government, for which German, American, and British houses competed.

THE ATTEMPT ON KING LEOPOLD.

SEARCH FOR ANARCHISTS IN BRUSSELS.

MR. KEIR HARDIE ARRESTED.

The Brussels police arrested Mr. Keir Hardie, this morning, in the course of a search for Anarchists, in consequence of Saturday's outrage.

Mr. Hardie was released after enquiry.

LIBEL ACTION AGAINST "TRUTH."

THE COWEN CASE.

VERDICT FOR DEFENDANT.

After prolonged litigation Mr. Labouchere of "Truth" has secured a verdict in the libel action brought by Mr. Cowen, the well-known promoter of the Article Club and of the periodical known as "Commerce."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 18.

The "Indian Daily News" special cablegram, dated London, the 17th instant, states:—

The case in which Mr. Laurence Cowen brought an action against Mr. Labouchere, proprietor of "Truth," for alleged libels, ended in a verdict being given for the defendant with costs.

DEATH OF MR. G. A. HENTY.

George Henty, the novelist, is dead.

[George Alfred Henty, author, journalist, and war correspondent was born at Trumpington, Cambridge, on December 8th, 1832. He was educated at Westminster and Caius College, Cambridge. When the Crimean campaign began he left the University before taking his degree to go out to the Crimea in the Purveyors Department. He returned invalided with the rank of Purveyor. Having recovered he went out to Italy to organize the hospitals of the Italian Legion. When war was over he was successively in charge of the Purveyors Department in the Belfast and Portsmouth Districts. Resigning his commission he was for some years engaged in mining operations in Italy. Subsequently he turned to journalism, and in 1866 became special correspondent for the "Standard." He represented this journal during the war between Austria and Italy and during the Garibaldian campaign. He represented the same paper at the opening of the Suez Canal and accompanied the Abyssinian expedition, went through the Ashanti War, and subsequently the Franco-German War, being present at the siege of Paris. He was next in Spain following the progress of the Carlist insurrection. When his Majesty the King Emperor visited India as Prince of Wales, Mr. Henty was one of the special correspondents accompanying his Royal Highness throughout his tour. The Servian War found him with the Turkish Army as correspondent. Mr. Henty wrote numerous novels and stories, but achieved his greatest popularity as a writer by his stirring books for boys over seventy of which he wrote. His principal works were, however, March to Magdala; March to Coomassie; a Search for a Secret; All but Lost; Gabriel Allen; A Hidden Foe; The Curse of Carne's Hold; Rujub the Juggler; Dorothy's Double; A Woman of the Commune; The Queen's Cup; Colonel Thorndyke's Secret (1898); Out on The Pampas; The Young Franc-Tireurs and The Young Colonists.]

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 18.

Lieutenant Green becomes Adjutant, 1st Devonshires, vice Brevet Major Ravenshaw whose tenure is expiring.

Major Clay, Intelligence Branch, Simla, has one year's leave home on private affairs.

The transport Sicilia is due at Bombay next Thursday, with drafts for various corps.

THE EXPEDITION AGAINST THE KABUL KHELS.

PRODUCING A GOOD EFFECT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 18.

The launching of General Egerton's columns which entered the Kabul Khel country yesterday has already had an excellent effect, one of the recalcitrant jirgas having sent word asking to be allowed to come in.

Direct news from the columns has not yet been received.

THE POLICE COMMISSION.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 18.

At to-day's sitting of the Police Commission five witnesses were examined, the principal one, and in fact the most important Calcutta witness being Sir Henry Prinsep, who put in a very lengthy statement.

The Commission will not sit to-morrow, but will resume their sitting on Thursday.

SIR JOHN WOODBURN'S CONDITION.

A bulletin issued at Belvedere this morning states that the Lieutenant Governor passed a comfortable night, and his general condition is maintained.

INDIA AND THE CORONATION.

FESTIVITIES AT POONA.

POONA, NOVEMBER 18.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the Canton ments was held at the Cantonment Magistrate's office to consider the best means to take to celebrate the Coronation. Major Leslie, Cantonment Magistrate, presided.

The Chairman thanked those present, and expressed his pleasure at meeting so many leading members for the first time since he came to Poona. He spoke of the kindly and sympathetic nature of the King which had been exemplified on so many occasions, and alluded in touching terms to Queen Alexandra whose graciousness and solicitude had fitted her of all other women to fulfil the office left vacant by their own dear dead Queen Empress. He further said that the Cantonment Committee was able to promise a substantial sum towards the Coronation festivities, and the military authorities were going to have a military tattoo by torchlight.

It was proposed by Mr. Kaikhosro Aderjee Ghaswalla that the Coronation be celebrated on 1st January by illumination, fireworks, distribution of food and clothing to the poor, and children's fete.

This was carried with a acclamation.

The second resolution appointed a committee to make arrangements.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

CELEBRATIONS AT WAI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WAI, NOVEMBER 18.

At an influential and crowded meeting held yesterday, Tatya Saheb Gadgil presiding, Mr. Vaidya explained the necessity for Coronation festivities by way of showing loyalty. It was decided to ask all castes to join with generous hands in feeding the poor, entertaining the children, and also to hold prayers in temples and mosques, illuminate buildings, have a display of fire work and a procession through the town. A committee was appointed to gather subscriptions and make arrangements. The meeting ended with cheers for his Majesty.

THE DELHI MANŒUVRES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, NOVEMBER 18.

Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Low, accompanied by Misses Low, Brigadier-General Barlow, Major Baynes, and Captains Sandys and Williams, with their office establishments, left Poona this evening for Delhi by a special train. After leaving the office establishment Sir Robert Low proceeds to Umballa to take part in the manœuvres which commences shortly.

CALCUTTA, NOVEMBER 18.

A press communique in connection with the forthcoming Coronation Durbar to be held at Delhi in January, 1903, states the Government of India had under consideration the feasibility of inviting all mutiny veterans, both British and native to the Durbar, and in order to arrive at a decision in the matter local Governments and Administrations were asked to submit lists of such veterans as were willing to attend if the opportunity were offered to them. The number of applications which has been received from all parts of India is very large, consisting of between fourteen and fifteen hundred names, and the cost of conveying all these veterans to and from Delhi and of entertaining them there would be so great, amounting to over three-fourths of a lakh, that the Government of India have been compelled to desist from their desire to entertain the entire body of veterans, and they have been obliged to confine the invitation to the officers and warrant and non-commissioned officers who took part in the Siege of Delhi or the Defence and Relief of Lucknow. The numbers to be invited will be about 300, of whom about 70 will be Europeans and Eurasians and the rest natives. The veterans will not be required to wear uniform.

LORD NORTHCOTE ON TOUR.

DEPARTURE FROM POONA.

POONA, NOVEMBER 18.

His Excellency Lord Northcote left Kirkee station for Bombay to proceed on his Gujerat tour this afternoon. The usual salutes were fired from the saluting battery.

THE TILAK CASE.

CHARGES FRAMED AGAINST TILAK.

POONA, NOVEMBER 18.

The further hearing of Tilak's case was proceeded with this morning. Mr. Kuraudikar, pleader for the defence, continued his address. In conclusion the court proceeded to frame the charges against the accused. The first charge is that on or about the 21st November, 1901, at Poona, being a witness in Miscellaneous Application 112 of 1901 in the District Court of Poona, being a judicial proceeding then pending before the Hon. Mr. F. H. Aston, District Judge, Poona, and being bound on solemn affirmation to state the truth, did intentionally give false evidence: firstly, by knowingly and falsely stating as follows:—"The boy was formally placed by his father on the lap of Tai Maharaj, meaning thereby that one Jeggnath was so placed on the morning of the 28th June, 1901, at Aurangabad, Deccan, and Tai Maharaj gave him sweetmeats, and then there was a sort of conversation passed between the boy's father and Tai Maharaj." The sort of conversation was that he said the boy had become her son and she should protect him. That was the gist of the conversation whereas in truth and in fact you, the said B. G. Tilak, well knew when you gave such evidence that it was false; and, secondly, by knowingly and falsely stating that: "We never kept her under any restraint nor intended to do so." The said Tai Maharaj was confined in certain wada, thereby you commit an offence punishable under Sections 193 of the Indian Penal Code.

Tilak pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Kuraudikar applied for an adjournment till the 25th.

Mr. Strangman objected.

One witness, Rabday Karkoon, was cross-examined for the defence, and the case was adjourned.

CRICKET.

THE AUTHENTICS IN BOMBAY.

SECOND DAY'S PLAY.

SPLENDID BATTING BY GREIG.

PLAY was resumed in the match between the Presidency and the team of the Oxford Authentics a little early yesterday morning than on the opening day. When stumps were drawn on Monday the Presidency had closed their innings for 204 runs, and the Authentics had made 159 for the loss of two wickets, Mr. R. A. Williams, not out 84, having been joined by Mr. R. H. Raphael in the last over of the day. With eight wickets to fall, therefore, the Authentics were only 45 runs behind, and the chances of the match so far as the first innings at any rate was concerned were considerably in their favour. Up to the drawing of stumps on Monday, Williams had batted brilliantly and had not given a single chance. A good deal of interest centred round the probability of his having the distinction of making the first century of the tour.

At twenty minutes past eleven o'clock the players again came out. The wicket did not appear to have suffered seriously by the previous day's play. Play opened in a sensational manner. The first ball sent down by John, who took the first over of the day for the Presidency, was returned hotly to Tompkinson, who was acting substitute at mid-on. The catch was taken low down with both hands. Clayton filled the vacancy at the wickets, and he put John's next ball away through the slips for four. The over concluded without further scoring. Greig took the ball at the other end; and his first three balls were blocked by Williams. The next, however, he cut through the slips very prettily for four and he made another single in the same over by a low drive. Clayton by a beautiful drive along the ground in John's next over found the boundary again, the ball going through Farber's fingers close on the boundary line. Ten minutes after the commencement of play 170 was signalled. Greig's next over was a maiden. By a forward cut, off John, Clayton got the ball away to the boundary, but runs came more slowly for a time. John was dead on the wicket. Clayton brought the ball round to the leg boundary off Greig and Williams' score mounted slowly by singles. By a beautiful drive right along the ground he brought his score to 97 and the total of his side to 190. At a quarter to twelve by a beautiful cut off John he found the boundary again, and amid a general burst of applause passed his century. It is interesting to know that this was the first century made upon the Gymkhana ground in an important match since 1896. Both batsmen continued to hit out all over the ground, and two minutes later another round of applause greeted the double century. An on drive by Clayton to the Waudby Road boundary saw the Authentics' total past that of their opponents. A change in the bowling was tried at this point, Cheetham going on in place of John.

HARD HITTING.

This change of tactics lowered the rate of scoring somewhat. The fifth ball of the over Williams put up in the direction of mid-on, giving the first chance of his innings. John was, however, unable to get to it in time. At the end of the over John went on again at the other end instead of Greig, but the change had little effect, runs coming freely from both batsmen. Cheetham was rather troublesome, however, in his third over. He beat Williams several times, and off his fourth ball the batsman was caught at the wicket by Walcott. A brilliant innings which included but one chance after he had made his century thus closing for 105. This splendid effort included no less than 17 fours. The next comer was Headlam, and the rate of run getting slowed down considerably, although Clayton was inclined to hit out at everything resembling a loose ball. Cheetham continued to cause the batsmen inconvenience. He bowled considerably faster than usual, and although he was put away several times by Clayton he was instrumental in reducing the rate of the scoring. At twelve o'clock 220 was signalled, Clayton up to that time having made 47, mostly by boundary hits. Clayton reached his half century at five minutes past twelve by a drive from John which reached the boundary. He had made his runs in remarkably rapid fashion. Headlam made most of his hits through the slips. By a pretty glance to leg, however, he at length got Cheetham away to the boundary. At a quarter past 12, 230 was signalled, and runs again came at a rapid rate. Nothing came amiss to either batsman, Headlam made several hard hits to leg. A change was, at length, made in the bowling, Milne relieving John. In his first over Clayton made a couple of uppish hits. Pelham at mid-off had a possible chance of catching him, but he had the sun in his eyes and misjudged the distance. Milne's next over was a maiden, and in the next over Headlam's wicket fell to a capital ball from Cheetham. He had made 28 chiefly by hard hitting. Clayton up to this time had made 67. The vacancy was filled by Simpson-Hayward, but his sojourn at the wicket was very short lived, his second ball from Cheetham he sent up to John at mid-on and retired without having made a run.

THE TAIL OF THE INNINGS.

The next comer was Tompkinson, and he played through the remaining balls of Cheetham's over without scoring. The over was thus the best of the match two wickets having fallen without the expense of a single run. At half-past 12 o'clock 280 was signalled. Tompkinson opened his score by a straight drive along the ground for three off Milne. Cheetham bowled a maiden, and in the succeeding over of Milne, Greig held Clayton low down in the slips, a capital catch, the seventh wicket fell at 283, the retiring batsman having made 68, a capital innings which included 9 fours. Kershaw filled the vacancy, but his second ball he put up in the slips and Greig held him easily, the eighth wicket falling before the score had been altered. The next man was Ridley, and he signalised the commencement of his innings by putting one up in the direction of mid-on. No one was able to get to it, however. In the next over Tompkinson made a high drive off Cheetham. At a quarter to one 290 was signalled, but runs came by singles until Tompkinson let out at Cheetham and sent one into the tennis courts, a beautiful six. This brought up the third century. A minute or two later Tompkinson fell to a pouncing ball from Milne, the ball glancing off the top of his bat and going to Cheetham in the slips. Tompkinson had made 20 and his wicket fell when the score stood at 307. Aspinall was the batsman, and Greig took the ball from Cheetham. The score crept slowly up to 310, and then Aspinall hooked the ball round to Sinclair at long leg at 313 off a rising ball from Milne. The innings thus closed with the Authentics 109 ahead at three minutes to one o'clock. Ridley was not out 3. A feature of the latter part of the innings was the success which attended Milne's efforts with the ball.

THE PRESIDENCY'S SECOND EFFORT.

The Presidency commenced their second innings at a quarter past one, Greig and Sprott going to the wickets. Williams was the first to take the ball for the Authentics off the fourth ball. Greig opened his account with a single, and there was no further scoring during the over. Clayton bowled from the Terminus end, and his first over was a maiden, Greig trying to get him through the slips but failing to do so. Sprott who received the next over from Williams commenced his score by a forward cut for a single; but a single from each of the batsmen and four for an overthrow was all that was registered in the course of the over. Clayton got considerable pace on the ball, but Sprott cut him for three and brought up the first decade for his side. At fifteen Simpson-Hayward went on for Clayton and runs came more freely, both batsmen playing the lob bowler with more confidence than on the previous day. Twenty was signalled at half-past one o'clock and the adjournment was afterwards taken for tiffin, the total standing at 32. Of these Greig had made 16 and Sprott 6. Play was resumed at 20 minutes past two. Clayton relieved Williams at the Gymkhana end and Simpson-Hayward continued to bowl at the other end. Greig got the lob bowler round to leg for four and went thirty up. He came out again to a well pitched up ball, and sent it to the off boundary, and 40 went up five minutes later. A drive by Greig from Clayton went over the heads of the field and found the boundary, but otherwise the score rose by singles. At length, however, Sprott got a nice cut away to the Esplanade boundary, and the half century was signalled. At this point Chinnery went on for Clayton and Sprott at once cut him to the boundary. In the next over, however, Sprott returned one of Simpson-Hayward's lobs to mid on, the first wicket falling for 64 runs. Sprott had made 19 runs having batted 40 minutes for that total. Cheetham filled the vacancy, and shortly after his arrival at the wickets Greig by a boundary hit to leg off Chinnery reached his fifty, and brought the total score to 70. Greig in trying to pull Simpson-Hayward put the ball up between square legs and mid-on, but neither fieldsman was able to get to the ball. A minute later the same batsman got a short pitched ball of Chinnery's round to square leg for a couple, and eighty was signalled at three o'clock. Both batsmen played with confidence, Greig made four (all run) by a nice leg hit from Chinnery. At 90 Ridley took the ball from Simpson-Hayward, and Williams took the ball at the other end. By a clever hit to square leg off Ridley Greig brought the hundred up, the innings having occupied 65 minutes up to this point, and Greig having made 70 runs without having given anything that could be properly called a chance.

GREIG'S BRILLIANT INNINGS.

An hour from the resumption Cheetham by a forward cut off Ridley to the Waudby Road boundary brought the score to 110, and knocked off the Presidency's arrears. Cheetham gave a very hot chance to Chennery at square leg with total at 22. The ball bounced out of the fieldsman's hands, and he made a second attempt to capture it before it fell to earth, but he was unable to do so. At twenty minutes to four 140 was signalled, and both batsmen continued to hit out. However, six runs later, Cheetham sent a hot one to Williams at mid on, having batted over half an hour for his score of 29. Two wickets were thus down at 146, and the Presidency with 8 wickets to fall were 37 to the good. Greig up to this time had made ninety-six. He brought his total up to ninety-nine by a three hit to square leg. He played out the next over without scoring, Lewis by a single having brought the total of the Presidency up to 150. However, in Hollin's next over Greig got one through the slips and reached his century amid applause. Greig found another capital partner in Lewis, and runs continued to come freely. Boundaries were frequent, and by four o'clock the score had mounted to 170. By this time the bowling had tailed off considerably, and the batsmen were having things pretty much their own way. Two hundred went up at a quarter past four, Greig having done most of the scoring since Lewis' arrival at the wickets. Changes of bowling had very little effect on the rate of the scoring. At half-past four o'clock a round of applause greeted Greig's 150, and still the rate of run getting did not abate. With half an hour left for play the Presidency were 111 to the good—an excellent performance considering the state of the game when they commenced their innings. Two hundred and fifty was reached by a forward cut to the Waudby road boundary off Chinnery by Greig at 12 minutes to five o'clock. As the time for the drawing of stumps approached Greig hit out at every thing. Some of his strokes were remarkably pretty, and nearly every hit reached the boundary. When stumps were drawn for the day the total stood at 284 for two wickets, Greig being not out 192 and Lewis not out 36. This total includes no less than 27 fours. The Presidency are thus 173 to the good with eight wickets to fall. The following are the scores:—

PRESIDENCY.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
Capt J G Greig, b Clayton, c Williams	5	not out	192
Mr F R Sprott (capt), c Simpson-Hayward, b Clayton	12	c Clayton, b Simpson-Hayward	19
Mr H Cheetham, b Simpson-Hayward	29	c Williams, b Hollins	29
Lieut Farber, c Simpson-Hayward, b Clayton	2	to bat	
Capt Lewis, b Simpson-Hayward	72	not out	36
Mr Sinclair, run out	3		
Mr J S Milne, c Headlam, b Clayton	36		
Capt Davy, b Clayton	0		
Capt Pelham, b Clayton	4	To bat.	
Mr Walcott, c Hollens, b Clayton	30		
Mr H C John, not out	6		
Extras	5	Extras	8
Total	204	Total for 2 wickets	284

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

PRESIDENCY.

1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr R A Williams	9	0	49	0
Mr F G H Clayton	17·3	2	70	7
Mr G H Simpson-Hayward	18	1	60	2
Mr H B Chinnery	5	0	20	0

Fall of wickets:—1st for 9; 2nd, 24; 3rd, 30; 4th, 107; 5th, 110; 6th, 165; 7th, 164; 8th, 165; 9th, 173; and 10th 204

2nd Innings.

Fall of wickets:—1 for 64, 2 for 146; and 284.

OXFORD AUTHENTICS.

First Innings.

Mr H B Chinnery, c Walcott, b Greig	36
Mr R A Williams, c Walcott, b Cheetham	105
Mr F H Hollins, c Sprott, b Milne	33
Mr R H Raphael, c substitute, b John	0
Mr F G H Clayton, c Greig, b Milne	68
Mr C Headlam, b Cheetham	28
Mr G H Simpson-Hayward, c John, b Cheetham	0
Mr J E Tomkinson, c Cheetham, b Milne	20
Mr J N Ridley, not out	3
Mr F Kershaw, c Greig, b Milne	0
Mr J H Aspinall, b Milne, c Sinclair	6
Extras	14
Total	313

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

OXFORD AUTHENTICS.

1st Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Capt Greig	16	2	67	1
Mr H C John	14	0	98	1
Mr J S Milne	13·5	2	61	5
Mr Sinclair	2	0	9	0
Mr H Cheetham	15	1	64	3

Fall of wickets:—1 for 59, 2 for 159, 3 for 160, 4 for 219, 5 for 279, 6 for 279, 7 for 283, 8 for 283, 9 for 307, 10 for 313.

Umpires:—Major Walton and Gunner Potten.

HINDU GYMKHANA vs. AUTHENTICS.

The undermentioned gentlemen will represent the Hindus in their match against the Oxford University Authentics. The match will be played on Friday and Saturday next on the Hindu Gymkhana ground commencing from 11 a.m.:—

Mr. G. R. Kirtikar (Capt.)	Mr. L. S. Bhandare.
" P. Balor,	" M. Subrayah.
" G. R. Banda,	" R. A. Date.
" R. V. Agasker,	" E. Rajanna.
" R. Seshachari	" Shivlal
" T. Narayan Rao	" M. D Pal (Reserve).

THE DALLAS COMPANY IN BOMBAY.

Last evening the Dallas Company repeated the production of "The Three Little Maids." There was a crowded house, and the performance was very successful. One of the most effective musical pieces in the entertainment is one descriptive of a motor car drive which is entirely novel, and gives the musical comedy an up-to-date character.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

THE Royal Indian Marine steamer Hardinge, Commander G. J. Baugh, sailed yesterday for Rangoon with the following details:—Major Marder, R. A. M. C.; 2nd Lieutenant Chesales, 1st Royal Fusiliers; and two women, one child, and seven followers, S. and T. Corps, and two men, Burma Police.

In that once famous play, "The Hypocrite," Dr. Cantwell says, "I am a good man, so I know what wickedness is." But the converse is quite possible—to be so good a man as not to know what wickedness is. There are few better men than the present benevolent Bishop of Ely; and he seems to share the ignorance in question. For, preaching at Swaffham Prior, a few days ago, he said:—"All of us feel that some sins are greater than others. For instance, the use of bad language." A septuagenarian divine who supposes that mankind fall into few worse sins than the utterance of naughty words must, says the "Christian World," have visited no police-courts and must have read very little history. For history, as Bishop Stubbs would have told him, though it sometimes makes men wise, always makes them sad.

ART, MUSIC, AND THE DRAMA.

WATER COLOURS AT THE FINE ART GALLERY.

MRS. HUMPHREY WARD'S "ELEANOR."

MUSIC IN PARIS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 30.

THERE is always a kind of water-colour which is prevalent in this water-colour nation: and it needs no very long memory to recall to mind the screens and walls of the Gallery in Pall Mall, covered with drawings of a dull and painty character—drawings indeed, seemed the wrong name for them. Generally, they were made for the sake of the picturesque and for the sake of sunshine; but they lacked pictorial vision and they were not luminous. Neither has they style, and one thing was always lacking—tone. The fashion has greatly changed for the better. The normal water-colour is now more like a drawing: it is fresher and more luminous. The aim is no longer at yellow sun and blue shadows and the dull violence of the picturesque, but rather at harmony and atmosphere, at that shadow-side of things which implies light, and at that rich effacement of colour by light whereby the aquarellist now sets the sun in the sober heavens more surely that he who insisted upon blue skies set him in the blue. When we say that Mr. Hugh Norris, whose drawings fill a room at the Fine Art Society's, Bond-street, is a water-colour artist of the fashion of to-day there is no intention of confusing him with a crowd—rather of congratulating him upon this fact: that he has a fair national level to rise from. He does rise; for his work is not undistinguished. Without claiming for it any exceptional quality of imagination, we must enjoy and admire, in many of these drawings a sincere, unaffected, and nature-loving art. Mr. Norris is intent upon the drawing of beautiful things rather than on the making of a beautiful drawing, but with taste and with selection of subject he has often produced a drawing that is in truth decoratively charming. Perhaps the difference between this kind of landscape and that which is, though of the same class and talent, more personal, is this: Mr. Hugh Norris does some selection, but it is beforehand, whereas his Continental counterpart selects afterwards. And the beautiful, simple, and tender climate, the beautiful and tender landscape of England, yield the select and simple subject often enough. Mr. Norris has evidently a love for the noble July effect of somewhat dark-green trees and somewhat dark-grey sky. Mr. Inglis Sheldon-Williams exhibits in the adjoining room a collection of his drawings "Illustrating Types of Brethren in Arms." He left the Slade School for service in South Africa, and there drew the soldier and his horse in all the incidents of "la vie surprise." The power of rendering movement so that there is no instantaneous laxity or languor is not common. Mr. Sheldon-Williams has it, and with it an exceptional energy of expression. Not that he has tried to make more drama than Compton's Horse, say, yield easily and naturally to the observer. He has put nothing much sought for into the face of the soldier, but such look as is there is immediate and direct; he knows how to make these occupied—not pre-occupied—soldierly eyes see what they are looking at. Particularly good for ease of action is the yielding but alert poise of the man whose horse takes "A Long Drink." Mr. Sheldon-Williams, by the way, convinces us of the horse's thirst without putting its nostrils under water as a war illustrator did the other day.

Mrs. Humphrey Ward has not succeeded very well in adapting her novel "Eleanor" for the stage. All through we feel that there is a book—and we suspect a rather large book—behind it. Many things are mentioned which ought either to have been more than mentioned, or not mentioned at all. We can well believe that the book contains a masterly chapter describing the death of the late Mr. Burgoyne and his only child. Now, it is not enough on the stage for somebody to observe casually that the heroine's husband killed himself by jumping out of a window. We ought to know that Eleanor is a widow, and hopes by a marriage with Manisty to secure himself a happiness denied her during her union with Burgoyne. But the solitary glimpse we get of the late Mr. Burgoyne gravitating rapidly with his only child locked in his arms is disturbing. We cannot believe that he spent his whole life, or even the time he allowed himself for recreation, leaping from windows with any family that at the moment he happened to have. We want to see the man unbending. If we are to be troubled with him at all we crave at least a fair sample. But all we get of him is this loose end. It is the same with other things. A little bird—we think its name is Madame Variani and its nature Miss Rosina Filippi—whispers us that Manisty had thrown up a brilliant political career to collaborate with Eleanor in a great book on modern Italy. We imagine that in the novel he delivers Parliamentary orations that convince even the Irish members. And we dare say that his and Eleanor's book is shown to be another "Eternal City." But the man we meet in the theatre hardly confirms the kind things circulated about him. We are inclined to suspect that in the House he was a bit of a bore, and in his book more than a bit of a feverish prig. In the theatre a character has to pay his own way. It is not enough that his fellow-characters make much of him, and that he returns the compliment. Truly, the Manisty of this play is a strange being for two women to contend for. Contend is, perhaps, hardly the word. For in the duel of the preliminary notices the one woman will not take up her pistol, and the other runs away. Nay, they both run away, and hide themselves from his somewhat obscure fascination. Eleanor, a widow no longer in the first flush of her youth and beauty, is his first love. Her friend, Lucy, young, pretty, and American, is his second. When Eleanor sees him kissing Lucy's hand, after she has had a very lurid interview with his maniacal sister Alice, who flourishes a knife in the moonlight, she knows that her game is up, and plays dog in the manger. She knows that Manisty is not for her, and entreats Lucy to have no more to do with him. And Lucy, whose mind has been affected by Alice's consents. So the two conceal themselves at Orvieto, where Eleanor wastes away and Lucy weeps in the dark. Then Father Benecke asserts himself. He has earned our ear by denouncing certain passages of the book as untrustworthy. And now he brings the entertainment to an end by convincing the fast-ebbing Eleanor that she should be thankful to God for placing so great a self abnegation in her way. And so she reunites Manisty and Lucy, and eludes the disagreeable experience of attending their wedding by expiring in the arms of a young gentleman who, most inconsiderately, having regard to her complexion and other circumstances, has just proposed to her.

We may seem to be making fun of the work of a lady justly regarded as one of the electric lights of English literature. Nothing is further from our intention. The first act with its feeble fumblings to keep touch with the book, is decidedly tiring. The second, of which the conduct is assigned to the lunatic Alice is unpleasant and abortive. It is a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing. Alice might be eliminated, the position is declared before she appears, and her conduct does nothing to develop its consequences—except, perhaps, to reduce Lucy to a condition so purposeless of will as to render her unfit to bear a part in serious drama. We are not saying that Mrs. Ward is no dramatist. In Acts III and IV are some scenes, notably that in which Eleanor appears to Lucy to have no more to do with Manisty, which, though long-winded and unduly protracted by Lucy's inability to look after herself, lift the play out of the rank of the regular matinee drama. All that Mrs. Ward has demonstrated against herself is that she has failed to make a good play of what we are ready to believe is an extraordinarily fine novel. The arts are different. Every subject makes naturally for some one form of expression. It may be the novel, or it may be the play. What most favours the one takes most ill to the other. The better the novel the harder it is to adapt. The acting was all that could be desired. We have no actress who can dignify a sorrow more nobly than Miss Marion Terry, who played Eleanor; no actress who can play a nice girl more nicely than Miss Lilian Braithwaite, who did all that could be done to keep the rather purblind Lucy sympathetic; no actress who gossips more good-naturedly

than Miss Rosina Filippi, to whom, as Mme. Variani, much explanatory matter was entrusted; no actress better able to make madness unattractive than Miss Elizabeth Robins, the Alice. Mr. Charles Quartermaine was, we think, as good as any other actor would have been in the trying and rather contemptible part of Manisty. Mr. Bernard Fox, was an admirably suave and graciously firm Father Benecke. The one bright spot in a monotony of woe was Miss Mabel Archdall, as an alert and happy maid. The theatre was crowded by an audience mainly composed of ladies, who, if their hats gave any indication of the size of their brains, must constitute a vast intellectual force. The play was well received. At the end the actors were loudly applauded, and after them came Mrs. Humphrey Ward, whose appearance drew forth many cheers.

A new musical society has sprung into existence in Paris which has taken the appropriate name of "L' Ut Mineur," seeing that C Minor is the key-stone of much that is finest in musical architecture. This society, which meets for its first monthly dinner on Monday next, is formed exclusively of lovers of music who subscribe to the Paris concerts. The idea originated with a M. Schumann, of the Rue de la Chaussee d'Antin, who observed that he was meeting the same people time after time at the Chamber and Symphony Concerts. It occurred to him that here was a body of musical opinion running to waste, which only required to be concentrated to make its influence felt. So the society of "L' Ut Mineur" has come into being. Discussing the matter M. Schumann, than whom there is no greater amateur of music in this city, said: "we feel that such a society may do a great deal in forwarding musical affairs. For instance there are many fine works which are greatly neglected and others which are not performed at all. We might bring pressure to bear in the proper quarter to secure an adequate interpretation of these works. Then again, our Society has social aims, and the exchange of opinion is useful and interesting." A delightful programme has been arranged for the first soiree, and the artists include M. Pierre Sechiari, leader of the Lamoureux Orchestra; M. Marneff the solo cellist in the same concerts and M. Alfred Casella, a well-known violinist. The moment is appropriate to examine into the present position of Paris in the world of music. Does she stand where she did? The question has its importance because, according to some criticisms which one hears, Paris has had its day and the centre of song has moved to London or New York or, it may be, Berlin! With the exception of Saint-Saens, France does not count in such things any more than England does. But where is the opera that has gone round the world which is not French, of course, speaking of the last fifty years? There is Wagner and there is Leon-Cavallo, but beyond that? Charles Gounod, Massenet, Lalo, all enjoy a Continental reputation. During last week the operas performed in Berlin were all French. In that direction, Paris is certainly doing better than the rest of the world. Now it is urged that it is in London or New York that the most distinguished artists are to be heard. That is undoubtedly true, and the reason is not hard to find. The fees are ten times as great in New York as they are in Paris, but it is in Paris that the singer makes that reputation which he afterwards coins into other nation's money. Patti, Melba, Nillson, all made their names here. Paris has long age learned to reconcile herself to the departure of her great artists once they have tried their wings. She has always set her face against the "star" system whereby a man or woman of particular merit is paid a gigantic salary. She knows that such a system mean an impoverishment of the orchestra or an illiberal rate of pay for the rest of the artists. With her strong artistic sense. Paris has always set her face against that inequality in the cast which is the common feature elsewhere. Besides, the funds at the disposal of the Opera and the prices paid for admission do not admit of extravagant salaries. Paris prefers, rather, the complete and harmonious presentation of an opera. It is this feeling which induces her to say "good-bye" to her outstanding artists, in an attitude of resignation. She knows they must come back again, that is, if they are to retain their position in the world of art. They must come back for a season to an artistic environment, where they sing with artists as highly-trained as themselves, and where the traditions of the stage and the seriousness of criticism are a certain corrective for those faults that spring up in spite of themselves. It is as if they came to take the standard of themselves. It is for this reason that Jean de Reszke and Van Dyck are willing to sacrifice income and remain in Paris. Paris is the alma mater, and claims all the mother's privileges of plain speaking. The concerts this year appear to be well maintaining their popularity. The afternoon concert is not a Paris institution. The particular class of ladies who are attracted from the suburbs by these functions does not exist here as it does in London. It is the evening concert or the Sunday concert, the latter is the great and popular event.

After witnessing the enthusiasm with which "Monsieur Beaucaire" was received on Saturday night at the Comedy Theatre, one wonders why our playwrights should sweat and grunt under the load of care inseparable from the creation of plot and the delineation of character. They need give themselves, so it seems, no more trouble than to bring an impossible French Prince over to England in disguise, dump him down in Bath under the sway of Beau Nash, let him fall in love with a beautiful English maiden of the aristocracy, thereby bringing him into collision with a wicked English Duke who has a swashbuckler Captain for him jackal; let your foreign Prince (whom you should not call France) be first the barber of the French Ambassador, and and later Duke of something, else than he really is Duke of; let the rapiers flash in the moonlight, and your gallant take snuff with exquisite grace—and there you are! The above is a perfectly fair outline of the romantic comedy by Messrs. Booth Tarkington and E. G. Sutherland which, we are told, has been an immense success in America, and bids fair to achieve the same desirable consummation over here. The disguised Prance is M. le Duc d'Orleans—not Egalite but his winebibbing sire—who, having got to loggerheads with his Most Christian cousin Louis le Bien-Aime, has escaped from the prison of Vincennes and come to England as Monsieur Beaucaire, the barber. His lady-love is Lady Mary Carlyle, and his rival, the Duke of Winterset. Expelled from the Pump Room by Beau Nash, whom the American authors seem to have imagined a kind of superior beadle, Beaucaire sets up a kind of private gambling saloon, and there detects the Duke of Winterset in the act of cheating. If his disgraceful Grace will introduce him to Lady Mary as the Duc de Chateaurien, he will keep silence. His Grace will; and the rest follows. The play depends on the irresistible attraction of the eighteenth century costume; on gavottes of greater or less stateliness; on swordplay; and, to do the authors justice, a certain deftness of construction by which ignoring a complete disregard of possibilities, it runs smoothly and intelligibly to its appointed end, such as it is. And, absurd as it may seem to say so after what has been written above, it is not half a bad evening's entertainment. The dialogue is bright if undistinguished; the sentiment is irreproachable and pretty enough; and the actors at any rate achieve grace of congruity; that is to say, that they consistently maintain a level of high life below stairs. As exponents of the fine manners of a time when fine manners were studied before all other things, the company at the Comedy have something to seek; but there are no violent contrasts. Mr. Edward Ferris has a sufficiently stern aspect and gloomy stride as the Duke of Winterset. Miss Grace Lane scores heavily as Lady Mary Carlyle, and Mr. Thomas Kingston as Rakell is quite good in a sort of Charles Surface part getting much nearer to the eighteenth century spirit than do any of the others. Mr. Lewis Waller stands apart. The character of d'Orleans gives him every opportunity to display his special qualifications. He looks as gallant a ruffler as ever diced or drank with the good company at "The Bath"; his gaiety is as irrepressible as his courage; and, thanks be, not only is his foreign accent intelligent, but he can drop into French without setting your teeth on edge. Subtlety is not essential to a successful rendering of his part.

The contractors of the Simplon Tunnel have asked for the contract time to be extended by fourteen months, owing to the unexpected difficulties met with in the work.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

FRENCH MINERS' STRIKE.

HELP FROM ENGLISH COLLIERS.

LONDON, November 1.—The English Miners' Federation has sent £1,000 to assist the French miners who are out on strike.

THE NEW PACIFIC CABLE.

PROPOSED SUBSIDIARY LINES.

London, November 2.—The "Times" suggests that the Government ought immediately to construct subsidiary submarine cables, thoroughly to link the Empire with the all-British Pacific cable just completed.

Mr. Chamberlain has congratulated Sir Spencer Walpole, Chairman of the Pacific Cable Board, upon the completion of the line.

Sir Sandford Fleming, the Canadian Engineer who for many years advocated the construction of an all-British Pacific cable, has also been the recepient of many messages of felicitation upon the realisation of that project.

Melbourne, November 2nd.—Numerous messages of congratulation which were despatched by the Acting Governor-General in connection with the completion of the Pacific cable on Saturday last, included one to the Secretary of State for the Colonies asking him to convey to his Majesty the King the loyal congratulations of himself, his Ministers, and all in Australia on the completion of the Pacific cable. The Secretary of State for the Colonies cabled in reply:—"His Majesty's Government sends cordial congratulations to the Commonwealth Government on the completion of the cable."

DEPARTURE OF THE TRANSPORT SOUDAN.

The transport Soudan, Captain G. K. Wright, R. N. R., will sail to-day for England with the 2nd battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, and No. 36 Company, R.G.A., and details, consisting of 35 officers, 14 ladies, 12 children, 1,129 non-commissioned officers and men, 47 women, and 114 children. No. 36 Co., R. G. A., 2nd Battalion, Royal Sussex Regiment, and details from Deolali, with their baggage, will be railed to Bombay in three extra trains as follows:—The first train, with details about 6 officers and 270 men (including the usual Ration Party and Gate Guard), and all lying-down cases and the families and the heavy baggage, left Deolali at 9 p.m. on 17th November and arrived at the Sassoon Dock at 6 a.m. yesterday morning. The second train, with 12 officers and 200 men, of the Royal Sussex Regiment, left Deolali at 10 p.m. on the 17th inst., and arrived at the Sassoon Dock at 7 a.m. yesterday morning. The third train, with 7 officers and 317 men, including the remainder of invalids, left Deolali at 9 p.m. yesterday, and arrives at the Sassoon Dock at 6 a.m. this morning. The troops and baggage will be embarked as they arrive. The following are the names of the officers:—

Lieut.-Col Mrs. J C Young and 2 children R Sussex Regt.
Lieut Col J Routh, R A M C.
Major O C. Lemarchant, R Sussex Regt.
Major and Mrs W J Trotter and 2 children, R A M C.
Captain and Mrs A E C Keble R A M C.
Captain and Mrs S F A C Green and 2 children, R A M C.
Captain and Mrs H E Raymond and child, York R gt.
Captain and Mrs J H Barbury and 2 children R Sussex Regt.
Captain and Mrs W L Osborn R. Sussex Regt.
Captain and Adjt M E Cookson R. Sussex Regt.
Captain H H Elliott R. Sussex Regt.
Captain and Mrs A R Osvis R. Sussex Regt.
Captain A M Colville, R G A.
Captain A C Kennedy, R A.
Lieut G Gem, R Sussex Regiment.
Lieut and Mrs R Musgrove, R Sussex Regiment.
Lieut and Mrs R N Dick, R Sussex Regiment.
Lieut and Mrs R F Finke, R Sussex Regiment.
Lieut and Mrs A B Wilkie, R Sussex Regiment.
Lieut and Mrs B a Hynes, R Sussex Regiment.
Lieut and Mrs C Phillips, R Sussex Regiment.
Lieut and Qr.-Mr. W Beeket, Ord Department.
Lieut and Mrs L Hirapath w Hiding Regiment.
Lieut T W A Drough, R G A.
Lieut R F Lock, R G A.
Lieut G W Mair, A and S Highlanders.
Lieut T E Bennett, Connaught Rangers.
Lieut E C Alexander, 1st P Infantry.
Lieut L J Comyn, Connaught Rangers.
Assist Engineer Baker, R I Marine.
Rev W Kennedy, Chaplain.
2nd Lieut R J Aldridge, R Sussex Regt.
2nd Lieut St P Beynon, R Sussex Regt.
2nd Lieut T Mitchell, R Sussex Regt.
2nd Lieut G. H Impey, R Sussex Regt.
Wife of Capt Lathbury, R E.
Wife of Capt Scott and child, M W Dept.
Wife of Capt McClellan and 2 children, 4th D Guards.
Miss Forster, I S Corps.

THE CORONATION DURBAR.

The position of the Camp for the European and Eurasian veterans who took part in the Mutiny of 1857 has now been fixed. It is distinctly a position of honour amongst the Camps of the Lieutenant Governors and close to the Viceregal Camp. The site has been most aptly chosen from a historic point of view; here the loyal troops retreated together with the women and children at the capture of Delhi. Driven from this camp by de Teissier's guns, the pitiful retreat of May 11 began, and to this spot the avenging column returned. Thus many of the veterans will have camped on this site three times. Some 70 veterans will attend, and their fares will be paid and an allowance of Rs 10 per officer and Rs. 5 per soldier will be granted as messing allowance.

Captain Sellars is in charge of this camp, and is using every effort to secure the comfort of the visitors. Special facilities for messing will be provided.

The camp for the native veterans is situated on the opposite side of the Ridge just outside the camp. Each native veteran will be given Rs. 10 to procure special clothes. He will receive a free railway pass from his home to Delhi and back; messing allowance at the rate of Rs. 3 per native officer per day, Rs. 2 per non-commissioned officer, and Rs. 1-8 each sepoy or sowar.

They will be despatched to Delhi, so that they will arrive on the 27th December. Captain Sellars is also in charge of this camp, and will be assisted by two native officers—one Hindu and one Mahomedan. In addition to the actual native veterans, all regiments which rendered good service during the Mutiny will be asked to send three representatives.

One native officer, one non-commissioned officer, and one sepoy or sowar from each of the following regiments will be sent:—

Native Cavalry—1st, 2nd, 4th and 7th Bengal Lancers, 1st and 2nd Bombay Lancers, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, 5th Bombay Cavalry, 5th Bengal Cavalry, and 3rd and 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent.

Native Artillery—Nos. 1, 2 and 4 Field Batteries, Hyderabad Contingent.

Native Infantry—1st Madras Pioneers, 19th Madras Infantry, 4th Bombay Rifles, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, 2nd Rajput Light Infantry, 27th Madras Infantry, 12th and 13th Bombay Infantry, 24th Baluchistan Infantry, 25th Bombay Rifles, 1st and 4th Gurkha Rifles, 12th Bengal Infantry, 1st 2nd, 14th and 45th Sikh Infantry, 5th and 6th Punjab Infantry, 16th Rajput Infantry, 3rd and 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, the Meywar Bhil Corps, and the Merwara Battalion.

In the Divorce Court Mr. George Taylor, of Handsworth, sought a dissolution of his marriage on the ground of his wife's misconduct with Sidney Francis Barnes, the Lancashire cricketer. The misconduct was not denied, Barnes having asked the husband to deal as lightly with him as possible, so as not to spoil his professional career. The jury awarded £300 damages, and his lordship pronounced a decree nisi.

From the "Times":

Gentlemen desirous of entering Parliament may hear of an opportunity by writing in confidence to, &c.

Can it be that some ingenious and enterprising person has started a Parliamentary Registry Office? It will be noted that nothing is said about the politics of the gentlemen who are to become M.P.'s. Perhaps the advertiser assumes that any side he recommends will be taken by anybody sufficiently keen to enter Parliament.

THE CENTURY BALL AT CALCUTTA.

EVERYONE, says the "Indian Planters' Gazette," is much interested at the explicit and interesting article published by an esteemed daily contemporary upon the subject of dress and fashion in 1803. It is stated in course thereof that the dictionaries of dress are provokingly silent, and that much has been left unrecorded that should have found a place therein. It seems, however, sufficiently established (as we have previously had the temerity to hint) that His Excellency has invited us to a perfect St. Bartholomew of caricature. Our contemporary naively remarks that the one person who will be allowed to make up will be his Excellency himself; all the rest, the poor feckless herd, are not to be allowed to screen themselves by any of the fictitious aids of grease paint or the pencil. We are to be hurled into the company of our fellow-sinners in a garb in which we shall feel extremely unlike the three. Mr. Wigginess, who apparently wore bucks of the first order and knew it. We have every respect for his Excellency's artistic perception of the opportunity—all that we have doubts about is the Man (and parenthetically the Woman). For him our feelings are akin to a bowlful of quivering curds. How, for instance, will the Honble Mr. Black, whose nether limbs have been accustomed to nestle modestly inside the trouser of respectability—bulgy at the knee and cobbly and crimpy over the fetlock—carry off a tight-fitting remorselessly-advertising pair of garments tied round the ankles and completed by fancy striped socks? If there is one thing of all others that the trouser does, it is to disprove the saying that "blessed are the ties of advertisement;" homely and unromantic it may be, but it conceals Nature's failures; the razor-like shinbone and the leg of billiard-table roundity. It is for these that we feel; it is toe unbiasing candour of the costume of Wiggins that parches our throat with apprehension. To descend lower, his Excellency has of course studied anatomy from Phidias and Leonardo da Vinci down to Du Maurier and Phil May! What then will be the appearance of the Feet of the Mighty? Du Maurier has very rightly said that there is no part of the human form more capable of moving to poetry or to tears so readily as the foot. Both the male and female Wigginss of the 25th January 1903 will have to display the foot and the joint upon which it hinges. How many of those clean-cut London articles likened by the artist to the back of a knife blade are we likely to see? Are we not running the risk of having turned loose upon us "questionable shapes" and bony promontories, bulgy hollows and crinkly meadows of patent leather. Good ankles have been so long out of fashion, and the cult of the foot not sufficiently pursued to give us much hope. The modern foot when not unduly accentuated by light parti-coloured sock, such as to be a proper Wiggins is demanded, will pass, but when attention is drawn to its overwhelming outline: its tidiousness and its flatness by such a setting as this period demands will it not be enough to make the very angels weep? We pass over the wigs; we can let the whiskerage go: we can even hope for things from the Empire-builder and the ringlet, but we think his excellency's ministers and the loyal burghers of Calcutta town and its environs are confronted with a desparate undertaking and have, if we may say so, a legitimate grievance.

MARRIED TO AN AFGHAN.

THE "Empress" tells the following extraordinary story in an account of the Brahui tribe of Baloochistan, written apparently by a lady doctor:

"On a bitter winter day I was taken to a distant village expecting to find an ordinary Pathani patient. My surprise may well be imagined when I discovered an English (Australian) girl, dressed like an Afghani, lying on a common "charpai" in a miserable, smoke-filled hovel. Her arms and legs were twisted by rheumatism, and she was terribly disfigured by great, spreading sores. In the middle of the mud-built floor a hole was dug and filled with live embers, on which rested the family cooking-pot; by it sat a handsome Pathani girl, who, beyond stating insolently, took no further notice of me. She was the second wife of the camel-driver. The Australian woman's fate that attracted by the man's handsome appearance and the promise of an easy, romantic life in Afghanistan, she had married the Pathan, and accompanied him into Kandahar. She had not been unhappy till he had chosen his second wife from among his own people, who had proved jealous and cruel, and had more than once threatened to poison her rival. She had persuaded the husband to bring her into British territory, with the excuse that she was ill and wished to try European methods of treatment. But she really feared for her life, and begged of me to assist her in escaping. It was an extremely difficult position, but the girl pleaded so hard and was so miserable, that I promised to do all I could, and, as a preliminary step, gained the man's consent to remove her to the hospital the next day. But on the morning following, when I went to bring her away, the hut was closed and deserted, and there was no trace of the occupants. A few days after, a woman of the village visited the dispensary, and on my closely questioning her, she admitted that the Feringhee had died during the night of the day I saw her, and it did not need the explanatory sign she made of pointing to her mouth to tell me how the English girl had died. The Pathan and his Afghan wife were well over the border; and such endings to domestic trouble are only too common on the frontier."

THE FAMINE

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

The Memorandum on famine relief operations in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 8th November states:—There was fairly general rain in the Deccan and Karnatak. The fall was heavy in some parts, being over three inches in three talukas of Sholapur and one of Ahmednagar and Bijapur. The rain was very beneficial to standing crops. The prices of food-grains fell generally.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures is appended. The result shows a decrease of 20,444 persons relieved, as compared with the preceding week:—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.	Decrease.
Workers	6,720	4,278	2,442
Dependents	1,913	1,377	541
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	54,789	37,328	17,461
Total	63,427	42,983	20,444

The numbers in the several districts have varied as follows:—

District.	Relief work including dependants.	On Gratuitous Relief.
Bijapur	—1,322	—1,581
Sholapur	—1,077	—153
Poona	—309	—222
Belgaum	—343	—2,351
Ahmedabad	plus 48	—8,991
Ahmednagar	.....	—3,6·6
Kaira	.....	—377
Net Total	—2,983	—7,461

One large work was closed in Sholapur, Relief measures were completely closed in Kaira and Belgaum.

The number of persons in receipt of relief during the preceding and present weeks in each Province is shown in the following table:—

Name of Province.	Preceding week. (Revised figures.) Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.
British Provinces.			
Bombay and Sindh	8638	54803	63441
Punjab	...	946	946
Central Provinces	...	239	239
Total British Provinces	8638	55988	64626
Native States.			
Rajputana States	7	1294	1291
Baroda	2306	5510	7816
Bombay Native States	2114	2146	4260
Total Native States	4427	8910	13367
Grand Total	13065	64928	77993

Name of Province.	Present Week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.				
Bombay and Sindh	5936	39878	45874	—17704
Punjab	...	942	942	—4
Central Provinces	...	237	237	—2
Total British Provinces	5936	40857	46853	—17779
Native States.				
Rajputana States	7	1279	1286	—5
Baroda	1847	4986	6833	—983
Bombay Native States	1439	1468	2907	—1252
Total Native States	3293	7733	11026	—2240
Grand Total	9230	48590	57879	—20013

LONDON POISONING MYSTERY.

PUBLICAN CHARGED WITH MURDER.

BODIES TO BE EXHUMED.

George Chapman, lessee of Crown public house, Southwark, is in custody, charged with causing the death of a young barmaid named Maud Marsh who had passed as his wife. She died on October 22, under circumstances which aroused the suspicions of the doctor attending her.

The symptoms of Miss Marsh's illness were almost identical with those of Chapman's second wife, who died on February 13 1901. A post-mortem examination of Miss Marsh's body revealed traces of arsenical poisoning and Chapman was arrested by Detective-Inspector Godley while serving customers at the bar.

When Chapman was brought before the Magistrate in Southwark, Detective-Inspector Godley stated that the bodies of the first and second Mrs. Chapman might be exhumed. Chapman was remanded for a week.

Chapman, who is thirty-seven years old, is undersized, with sunken cheeks and a long drooping moustache, and speaks with a slight German accent. He lived for a number of years in South America, and came to England in 1893. First setting up at Hastings as a hairdresser, he afterwards leased a public-house at Dover.

STUDIED POISONS.

When at Hastings, Chapman went in for photography, and, it is suggested, studied toxic chemistry. About three years ago he took the Monument public-house, Borough. Here his second wife died. He removed last spring to the Crown public-house. The girl Marsh was engaged by Charman fourteen months ago as barmaid through an advertisement while he was at the Monument public-house. She lived with her parents in Longfellow-road, Croydon. She was attractive, vivacious, and well liked by Chapman's customers.

After she had been two months at the Monument, a fire broke out one night there. It did not do much damage, but Chapman almost immediately gave up the house, which has been empty ever since.

Some weeks ago Maud Marsh became ill, and Dr. J. Morris Stoker, of 221, New Kent-road, was called to attend her. Dr. Stoker had attended Mrs. Chapman in February 1901, and had, after three consultations, certified that death was due to diarrhœa, vomiting, and exhaustion. The doctor noticed a remarkable similarity to Mrs. Chapman's case in that of Miss Marsh. He requested Mr. Chapman to engage a nurse for her, and Jessie Toon, was called in.

A servant at the Crown "had heard" that Miss Marsh had been made ill by eating some rabbit, but she herself experienced no ill effects.

When Miss Marsh died on October 22, Dr. Stoker insisted on a post-mortem examination. He was assisted by Dr. Cotter, of Caledonian-road, Islington, but no satisfactory cause of death could be found.

Then a portion of the stomach was sent to the borough analyst, who certified that he had discovered an "appreciable quantity of arsenic."

Chapman was quite cool and collected when taken into custody, merely saying to Detective-Inspector Godley: "I know nothing about it. I don't know how she got the poison. She has been in Guy's Hospital for the same sort of sickness."

Later he said. "I am innocent. Can you let me have bail?"

PREPARING THE FOOD.

Detective-Inspector Godley, who described Chapman's arrest, said that the girl Marsh died at Chapman's house. From inquiries he found that Chapman was the only person who used to feed her and he would not allow any other person in the kitchen while he prepared the food.

"There have been three deaths in five years," added the inspector quietly; "two Mrs. Chapmans and Miss Marsh."

"That is a coincidence, but it has nothing to do with this charge," observed Mr. Sydney.

"I am afraid it is not a coincidence," rejoined the inspector, "and it has a great deal to do with this case."

Continuing, the inspector said they had really to thank the doctor for their information in this case. He (the doctor) was now of opinion that the second Mrs. Chapman had been poisoned.

"This is a case which may require three or four remands?" queried the magistrate.

"It may require a dozen if we have to exhume these bodies," was the reply.

The prisoner was remanded for eight days, and bail refused.

After Chapman's arrest, the police searched the Crown, and found five books relating to medicines and drugs, some white powers which has not yet been analysed, £143 10s. in gold, £15 in silver, sixteen £5 notes, and three £10 notes.

The notes have been retained by the police for inspection, and the balance of the money will be handed over to Chapman's solicitor.

THREE BURIALS.

The police also found bills relating to the burial of Miss Marsh; of Mrs. Chapman, who died on February 3I, 1901; and of Mary Isabella Chapman, aged forty-one, who died in 1897.

Chapman appeared at Southwark Police Court some months ago as prosecutor in a case against a man and a woman, charged with obtaining from him £700 by means of false pretences connected with worthless shares in a defunct gold-mining company. The shares had been stolen from a lady residing in Cheshire. The man was sentenced to three years' penal servitude and the woman was acquitted.

Mrs. Chapman once stated that she and her husband had been fellow-servants at an hotel, and that they saved enough money to marry and take the public-house. More recently, Chapman had employed a number of barmaids in succession.

Further particulars showed that Chapman was born in South America in 1865. He went to sea, became a ship's barber, and in 1893 as already stated came to England and opened a barber's shop at Hastings. With him was a woman—presumably Mrs. Chapman the first—who played a piano in the shop to amuse the customers. He owned a boat and it was upset while he was out in it with his wife. He once had the notion of rowing to Boulogne, but his friends persuaded him out of the idea. From Hastings he went to Dover, and opened a public house. His first wife died, and he married another—a Yorkshirewoman, with money of her own. Three years ago they went to the Monument Inn, Union-street, Borough. Mrs. Chapman was a popular, attractive woman, who attended to business during the day and went out for short bicycle rides when the house was closed.

She died in February 1901. She was followed by barmaid after barmaid—among them a French girl—until the tragic reign of Maud Marsh began.

In his evidence against the people whom he charged some time ago with conspiring to obtain money from him by false pretences, Chapman stated that his takings at the Monument were £40 a week, and that he had over £700 in the house at the time. When he was arrested between £200 and £300 was found in the house.

The coroner has asked the Home Secretary to grant the necessary order for exhumation of the body of the second Mrs. Chapman, who died in February 1900.

It has been discovered that the body of the second Mrs. Chapman, who died in February 1901, was interred in the churchyard at Lymm, a Cheshire village about six miles from Warring on, on the Altrincham road.

A Warrington correspondent states:—As contradictory accounts have appeared as to the identity of the second Mrs. Chapman, who is stated to have been a Yorkshire woman, I have made inquiries in the Prestonbrook district, between Warrington and Chester. I succeeded in finding Mrs. Chapman's sister, who lives at Hill Top Farm, Prestonbrook.

She stated that her sister died in London, and there were unusual circumstances connected with the home-coming of the body. Her interment took place at Lymm. Since then both her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, have been buried in the same grave.

The police at Prestonbrook and Lymm have not received any communications from Headquarters.

ANOTHER GAMING PALACE.

NICE ENLARGES ITS FACILITIES FOR GAMBLING.

THE announcement that Nice is to have an open gambling establishment has created quite a sensation. The fact, however, seems certain, for the new directors of the Municipal Casino, besides renovating and enlarging the old premises, have acquired the fine salons facing the Place Massena, which were formerly occupied by the Massena Club, and are transforming them into a gorgeous "Cercle des Etrangers," where baccarat will be the chief attraction, and were ladies, as well as gentlemen, will be admitted. The head of the new concern is a certain M. Marquet, well known both in France and Belgium as a past-master in the art of running gambling saloons. The local Press is loud in its denunciation of the new departure. The establishment of such an institution in France is distinctly against the law, but the new directors of the Nice Casino are counting, it is said with good reason, upon the tolerance of the authorities and upon the general looseness of public morality in Riviera resorts.

A VALUABLE BOOK.

The Thirteenth Edition (60th thousand) of "THE WIFE'S ADVISER," 80 pages, illustrated, is now ready. Copies will be sent free, (for a limited time), on receipt of two stamps for postage.

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ANOTHER TOBACCO COMBINE.

RETAILERS TO SHARE THE PROFITS.

PUBLIC TO BENEFIT.

RECENTLY it was stated that another big scheme was being talked about in tobacco circles. We are now in a position, as the result of exhaustive inquiries, to give some particulars of the movement. Before the firms which constitute the Imperial Company amalgamated the individual manufacturers did a large business with the importers of leaf in this country—the tobacco brokers, as they are known in the trade. One by one these brokers are being informed by the Imperial Company that the latter is now making its own arrangements in connection with the importation of leaf. This action—to put it mildly—has not pleased the brokers, many of whom are men of high standing and wealth, and they have had under consideration the best means of recouping themselves for the losses they have and will sustain by the withdrawal of the Imperial Company's business. The movement now on foot is the result. It is proposed, we understand, to form a company in which not only the tobacco brokers but other interests in the trade will be represented. Mr. G. Fraenkel (of the firm of Messrs. Fraenkel Bros.), late president of the Wholesale Traders' Association, is rumoured to be connected with the movement, and it is therefore believed that a section of the wholesale trade will not be unconnected with the company. The scope of the combination will be very wide. In the first place it will seek to import the leaf at much lower rates than at present rule. Retailers will be able to have their own proprietary articles. As it is intended to effect big reductions not only in the price of tobaccos to the retailers but also to the consumers, the scheme has no little interest for the public. It is hoped to achieve this result by

(1) Economic management.
(2) Saving on travellers' commissions.
(3) A less costly system of advertising.

Retailers are promised higher profits than they get at present. They will also share in the profits made by the company. There are several other proposals which are likely to appeal to the retail traders. The company will not open any shops, a movement on the part of the Imperial Company which is being very much resented by independent dealers. Nor will the retail traders be called upon to sign an agreement. They will have an entirely free hand to stock any brands they like. The promoters of the new company believe, however, that the many inducements which will be offered to the retail dealers will encourage the latter and also the public to deal largely in the goods put forward by the company.

ECHO OF AN AGRARIAN CRIME.

CONVICTS FREED BY WIVES' TEARS.

LORD DUDLEY'S CLEMENCY.

MARTIN JOYCE, Patrick Joyce, and Thomas Joyce were liberated on October 24 from Maryborough Gaol, after serving twenty years' penal servitude.

Their release is the sequel to an incident which recalls the famous pilgrimage to London of the heroine of "The Heart of Midlothian" to plead for the royal clemency for her sister. Effie Deans, then under sentence of death.

The Joyces were undergoing penal servitude for life in connection with the Maamtrasna murders, in county Galway, a district which the Lord Lieutenant and Lady Dudley visited a few days ago.

Among the crowd of people who assembled to greet their Excellencies were the wives and female relatives of the three imprisoned Joyces.

Approaching their Excellencies, the women pleaded earnestly for the release of their husbands. One of them, sobbing bitterly, seized Lady Dudley's hands, and poured out the story of her lonely life since her husband had been sent to prison. The other women were also demonstrative in their appeals.

Their Excellencies were much affected, and Lord Dudley assured the women that the petition would be carefully considered when he returned to Dublin.

The release of the three prisoners is attributable to the action taken on his return by the Lord Lieutenant, and the promptitude with which he has responded to the appeal made to him will do more to popularise Lord Dudley in the West of Ireland than any number of piers or harbours he could be instrumental in constructing.

The Maamtrasna massacres—to give this crime the name by which it is still known—rank among the darkest deeds in the Irish agrarian movement.

In August 1882 a whole family named Joyce—husband, wife, daughter, and son—were brutally murdered at night in their humble home.

Ten prisoners were arraigned for the murder, including the three released, and one of them turned Queen's evidence at the trial in Dublin.

The other nine prisoners were convicted, and sentenced to death, but the sentence was carried out only on three who actually entered the house and committed the deed. The remaining prisoners were committed to penal servitude, and the last three of them have now been released through the clemency of Lord Dudley.

BERNHARDT'S TRIUMPH.

GREAT ACTRESS TAKES BERLIN BY STORM

On October 26, Mme Bernhardt was entertained at dinner in Berlin by 350 influential Berlin citizens. Mme. Berhhardt had come straight from Copenhagen by a special train, and on her entrance into the room the whole assembly rose with one accord and vociferously cheered the famous actress. Her health later on was drunk amid a scene of great enthusiasm, and when the "divine Sarah" rose to reply another outburst of cheering took place.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt gave her first performance in Germany the next evening at the Royal Playhouse which was placed at the great actress' disposal as a special mark of courtesy.

Tickets sold at three times the usual price, and the house was quite full. The play was "Fedora," and Mme. Bernhardt played with her customary power.

At the end of the performance the actress had repeatedly to bow her acknowledgments to the enthusiastic audience. Two wreaths were presented to her, one bearing tricolour ribbons.

Mme. Bernhardt was to play "Hamlet" and the comic Press for weeks past had been full of somewhat coarse jests at Sarah Hamlet.

MR. MORGAN'S TREASURE.

COULD NOT GET THROUGH NEW YORK'S CUSTOMS.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan attempted to have a beautiful Greek vase over 1,000 years old, which he recently purchased in Europe, taken through the Customs on Oct. 28, without paying duty on it. The inspector on duty seized the vase, however, and notified Mr. Morgan that it would be retained and put up at public auction unless he paid the duty of 20 per cent. as prescribed by law. Mr. Morgan was very angry over the matter, and, moving over the head of the inspector, applied to the collector of the port for permission to get his vase free.

The collector sustained his subordinate, and stated that, as Mr. Morgan was not "a professional artist, lecturer, or scientist," the Dingley tariff made it imperative upon him to inflict the duty. Mr. Morgan thereupon paid the 20 per cent. demanded. It is understood that the great financier made his protest with the intention, if it had been sustained, of importing his art works in London, for which he paid between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000.

WHAT A "JAMBISTE" IS.

Mr. G. Washington Lobb, a Paris dancing master, has recovered £30 from a Mr. Alberti for lessons given in dancing. The defendant said that he did not receive any lessons, but attended the dancing classes as a "jambiste."

A "jambiste," says the "Figaro," is a young society man who occupies his leisure hours by acting as an auxiliary at a school of dancing, where he is always willing to dance with any of the ladies who are in want of a partner.

He furnishes his services to the dancing school gratuitously, but sometimes the "jambiste" meets with a rich young heiress at the school, and marriage results.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33a, Farringdon Road, London, England.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

In the course of an article on the Reservist question in "Household Words" it is suggested that the Government should try to equip the soldier for the industrial battle in which he will find himself engaged on leaving the colours. In the Royal Marines and to a very great extent in the Royal Engineers every soldier receives first-class practical instruction in some trade. On entering civilian life one man is a carpenter, another a tailor, another a boot maker, others are butchers, blacksmiths, electricians, and so on. When their time expires these men are eagerly sought after by employers, in most cases they are good "hands," steady workmen above all they are disciplined. It is a recognised fact that the presence of Reservists and time expired men in a workshop elevates its tone and ensures a better output.

An article on "The Novel of Misery," in which is discussed the meaning and tendency of certain novels, both in French and English literature, appears in the "Quarterly." The writer is of opinion that the novel of misery "was purely commercial in its origin, and, like most commercial undertakings, it was discontinued so soon as it was discovered that it did not pay." The following is a list of books that the "Quarterly" places under the heading of novels of misery:—

Nell Horn; Le Termite; L'Imperieuse Bonte; La Charpenate, by J. H. Rosny.

Workers in the Dawn; The Unclassed; Demos; The Nether World. By George Gissing.

The Record of Badalia Herodsfoot (in Many Inventions). By Rudyard Kipling.

Tales of Mean Streets; A Child of the Jago. By Arthur Morrison.

Liza of Lambeth. By William Somerset Maugham.

East-End Idylls. By A. St. John Adcock.

Mord Em'ly. By

PURELY PERSONAL.

THERE are just three things to be said about the Royal Procession. The first is the astonishing vitality of the King; the second is the equally astonishing beauty of the Queen; and the third is the disappointment of the public that the soldiers were all in their overcoats, and so were unable to show their beautiful and glittering uniforms.

As to the King, I am told, says M. A. P., by those who saw him in the Coronation time and in the procession that they could scarcely believe that he was the same man. He certainly looked on the first of these occasions as though he had just risen from a struggle with death. The beard looked preternaturally white, as did the thin drawn face; so did the sunken cheeks; and about all his movements, in spite of the efforts to conceal it, there was an air of langour. On the previous Saturday last, on the contrary, the King looked around him, recognised friends, responded to the cheers of the multitudes, with a vivacity of movement and a freshness of interest that plainly revealed a man in the full possession of all his strength, nerve, and courage. He has made just a new departure in life, and there is no reason why he should not have the same length of healthy years as his wonderful mother.

As to the Queen and her looks, women are even more enthusiastic than men. In the hundreds of thousands who saw the Procession, there were plenty of women who have or have had their hour of glorious beauty and triumphant admiration. Yet there was not one among them who did not envy this marvellous lady's power of retaining all the youthfulness and perfection of her charms; and who would not give any thing to be able to learn the secret.

It is almost impossible to give much of an idea of Queen Alexandra's dress. The sable cloak and large boa which she wore until immediately before the lunch at the Guildhall, hid most of the details of colour and style. A fleeting glimpse, however, stolen through the ranks of City magnates and aldermanic notabilities, showed that she was true to herself in at least three items—simplicity of style in the cut and make of her gown, partiality for the colour mauve, and the adoption of the toque as a headgear, and the high jewel collar as neck ornament. A beautiful woman in a quiet mauve frock and a white and gold toque hardly reads like the description of the Queen of England when attending a historic banquet. Yet such a statement would be entirely true in point of fact. But to give a just impression it would be necessary to add that a glint of gold embroidery, a blaze of priceless jewels, and the distinguished broad blue ribbon of the garter produced a very gorgeous effect on the simple background of the bodice, while a milliner's deft fingers had made the soft masses of gold and white of the toque such an artistic and appropriate success, that at a little distance the Queen seemed to be wearing a magnificent crown, only that never yet have hard, set jewels been turned into anything so becoming.

There were two episodes in particular during the day, which were eminently human, and touching. One took place at Buckingham Palace; and I find it recorded in the "Daily Express." Here it is in the language of that journal: The departure was marked by a pretty scene. One of the ladies of the Royal Family was prevented by slight indisposition from taking part in so long and trying a ceremony, so sat on a balcony of the royal wing to watch the departure. As each carriage of relatives left the quadrangle every lady looked up and waved her hand and every gentleman brought his hand to the salute. The King and Queen were no exception, giving the same loving recognition as they drove out. The "lady of the Royal Family" who received this pretty tribute was Princess Charles of Denmark, who is undergoing a "rest-cure," and was compelled to remain on one of the balconies of Buckingham Palace.

The other episode I give, says M.A.P., in the language of a correspondent who was an eye-witness of it—One of the most interesting and pathetic sights in all Fleet Street, during the Royal progress, was the appearance of a slender line of whiteheaded old men—the survivors of the famous Charge of the Light Brigade. With infinite difficulty the police extracted them from the office of "Illustrated Bits," and just before the procession started ranged them in single file before the inner cordon of troops. When it dawned upon the surrounding masses that they had these old heroes before them their enthusiasm knew no bounds, and cheer after cheer and patriotic songs relieved the tedium of waiting. All eyes in the procession turned to them as it passed along beneath the fluttering flags and the gay garlands. Lord Roberts, though, after the manner of Kitchener, he had not vouchsafed a bow or smile to the shouting people, turned towards the Balaclava survivors. When all the grand line of procession had passed, came the King and Queen. The stately cream-coloured horses neared the line of old men, every white head was bare, every weary old back was straight again, their King was before them on this, the anniversary day of their famous charge. "Does he know? Will he recognise them?" were the questions on every lip. The King leant back comfortably in the carriage, he bowed repeatedly, but paid no special attention to the eager old men. The crowd in their anxiety almost forgot to cheer, the Royal carriage was in the middle of the short line. "No!" "Yes!" "Ah!" And a sigh of relief went up, for the Duke of Connaught spurred hastily forward, in prompt obedience the footman standing behind spoke to the King, his Majesty did not heed him, it was a question of now or never. The footman leant forward, and so energetically, that he almost overbalanced, and touched both King and Queen. They caught the brief sentence, the King realised the situation in an instant, and springing promptly forward in the carriage he bowed again and again to the veterans who, with the smiling eyes of both King and Queen upon them, raised a quavering cheer. When the procession was over, each old men was surrounded by enthusiastic well-wishers, for all within reach wanted to shake hands with and speak to the survivors of the Charge of the Light Brigade.

I was at school and at College with Sir Anthony MacDonnell, the new Irish Under-Secretary, writes "P. S." in M. A. P. Even when a boy he gave promise of that remarkable intelligence which brought him to the very top of the official ladder in the great Civil Service of India. His speeches are still remembered more than forty years afterwards in the debating society of the college. No man who ever was within the walls of the old Queen's at Galway left behind so high a reputation. It was no surprise to anybody when afterwards he obtained third place in that great international competition which takes place every year for places in the Indian Civil Service—the hardest, stiffest examination in the public service. Without great family influence, without much of a private fortune, a pronounced Liberal in his views, Sir Anthony MacDonnell rose to the very highest offices—in fact, to the highest except the Viceroyalty—in India; and of course, no man could have reached to such eminence without overpowering gifts of intellect and character.

Sir Anthony, curiously enough, is an Irish landlord himself, having inherited a small estate from his father—whom I remember well—a sturdy, broad-shouldered, strong-willed old man, who lived to upwards of eighty years of age. Sir Anthony is as sturdy as the stock from which he comes. Slightly below the middle height, well though not stoutly built, with a firm mouth, glittering blue eyes that look out from under a pent-house of thick fair-haired eyebrows, a quick and somewhat peremptory manner, he gives one the impression of a great, strong, and when needs be, stern official, who knows his mind, and is able to make his will respected. He has spent most of his time in solving the great land problems of India; and this is probably the reason of his selection at a moment when the land problem in Ireland has again reached an acute phase. Sir Anthony MacDonnell has the advantage over most officials that he is quite independent of his office. He is a man of means, has, besides a settled position, with a salary, I believe, of £1,200 to £1,500 a year, as member of the Indian Council, and is, of course, long ago entitled to his pension. If he has taken up this office in Ireland it must be because all his life he has cared only for great official work. He has one child—a young lady, hates society, is silent in general company, and is at his best and is happiest in his office among his papers and his projects.

'Apropos' of a correspondent's note a fortnight back concerning the origin of the term "Blue Noses," my friend Sir Cavendish Boyle tells me that the nickname is never applied to the Newfoundlanders—the hardy dwellers in the ancient colony which he has ruled so well and wisely. It is only used (as a not over-polite sobriquet) to the men of Halifax, and, at times, of Nova Scotia, who dislike it cordially.

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the peech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
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He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

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IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

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It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the state, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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"Moreover, I told two friends of mine who were laid up with Rheumatism of my case, and they tried 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' They are tailors by trade, and in seven days they were at work again. They say this medicine cannot be too highly praised.

"May 18, 1899."

Mr George Price, St. Margaret's-on-Thames, writes:—"I feel that I should write you a few lines in praise of Clarke's Blood Mixture. I have been suffering these last few years with Eczema and Blotches, which prevented me following my occupation, and I can safely say I have spent scores of pounds in all sorts of other medicines. A little while ago, however, I was advised by a friend of mine who has taken Clarke's Blood Mixture to try a bottle, and to my great relief I am a new man and able at the present time to go on with my business, being now quite well. In fact, I cannot give it too much praise. You are at liberty to make what use you like of this testimonial for the benefit of others who may be suffering from the same complaint.

"December 24, 1899."

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CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations and substitutes are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled Vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Bloodgovernment Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Mixture" will be blown on the bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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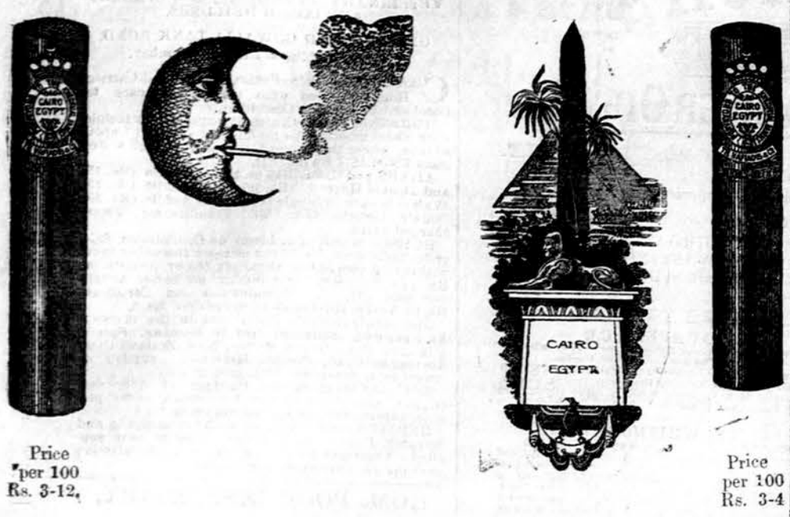

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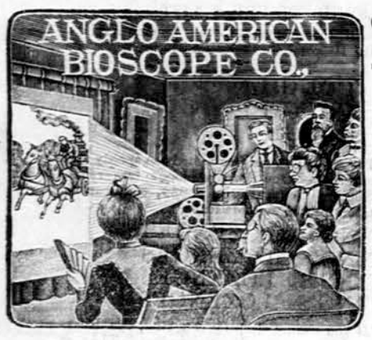

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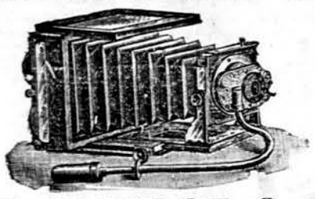

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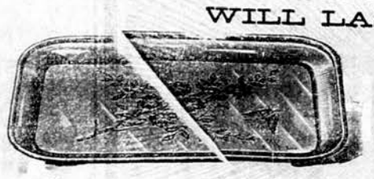
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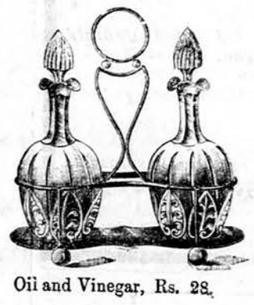
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" " " 20.

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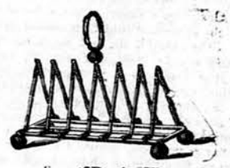
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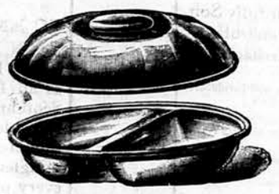
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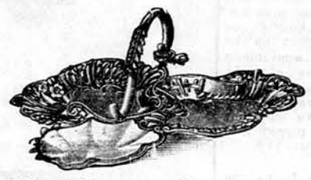
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1 " " 29
1¼ " " 38

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1¼ " " 29

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